FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVI.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1843. [NO. 1356.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE.
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND BUGGY and HARNESS.
E. W. WILLKINGS.
May 23, 1843. 55-3w

SAND-HILL RESIDENCE.

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Rent for the ensuing Summer. Apply to
C. B. MALLETT.
May 23, 1843. 55tf

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

THE Semi-Annual Examination of the Students connected with this Institution will take place on Thursday 8th June. Select orations will be delivered by the Students at night, after the close of the Examination. Parents, guardians, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

The Exercises of the School will be resumed on Monday 26th June. The Academy will remain under the charge of the same Instructers. The course of Studies is preparatory to the University of North Carolina. French and Spanish are taught without extra charge. The patronage of this Institution has been steadily increasing since it was placed under the control of the present Instructers, and the Trustees feel fully warranted in saying, from the unwearied assiduity manifested by the Teachers, and the thorough and systematic course of instruction pursued, that it presents advantages equal to any similar institution in the State.

Tuition in the Classical Department, $15 per Session. Board $8 per month.

By order, J. HILLIARD, Sec'y.
Oxford, May 18 1843. 55-4w

Notice to Journeymen Hatters.

20 GOOD JOURNEYMEN at the above Business will find constant employ and liberal wages at the Domestic Hat Manufactory, Camas, Warren County, Georgia. Apply to
E. A. CRANDALL.
May 16, 1843. 55-4w

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 2d June, in the Town of Fayetteville.
E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.
May 19 1843. 55tt

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. BURWELL, PRINCIPALS.

THE Fall Session will commence on Monday the 3d of July, and close on the last of November. The usual branches of a thorough English education are taught, together with the Latin and French languages. More attention paid to the solid than to the ornamental branches, though the latter are not neglected.

We have in our own family places for four or five more boarders, and as our number is limited, it is desirable that those who wish their children placed under our immediate attention should make *early* application.

Board can be obtained in most respectable families at $10 per month, including all expenses.

TERMS—PER SESSION.

For Board and Tuition,	$67 50
Tuition alone,	17 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano for practice,	5 00
French or Latin,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00

References.—John Witherspoon, D. D., Hon. F. Nash, Dr. James Webb, John W. Norwood, Esq., Hon. William A. Graham, Hillsborough; Rev. Drury Lacy, Raleigh; Rev. D. Stratton, Alfred Hatch, Robert Primrose, Newbern; Rev. Thomas Owen, Wilmington; Rev. A. Wilson, D. D., Rev. John A. Gretter, Greensborough.

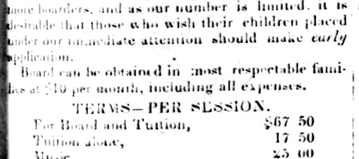
May 17, 1843. 55 4w

☞ The Subscriber having obtained special letters of Administration, will sell on the 7th of June next, or a credit of six months, at the Office of Dr. James C. Smith, dec'd, in Fayetteville, the Stock of MEDICINES, MEDICAL BOOKS and INSTRUMENTS, and SHOP FURNITURE, belonging to the Estate.
WILLIAM T. SMITH, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1843. 53tf

JUST received by the late arrivals from New York,
FRESH LIME JUICE,
Do. Lemon Syrup,
Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch Snuff in bottles,
Do. in bladders,
Hair Powders, and Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon and Oil Peppermint,
Essence of Peppermint,
Camphor and Seidlitz Powders, &c. &c.
DAVID SHAW.
Fayetteville, May 17, 1843. 54-3w

WANTED.—3 to 5,000 pounds WOOL.
J. D. WILLIAMS.
May 16, 1843. 54-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
May 16, 1843. 54tf

POWER LOOMS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, Ten Mattawan Looms, calculated for heavy 4-4 goods, and may be run either plain or twilled, at $50.
C. B. MALLETT.
March 21, 1843. 46-tf

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
January 11. 1843. 36tf

FOR SALE,

FOUR Cast Iron SHOVELS or SCRAPERS, an excellent article for removing earth, by animal power. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
May 15, 1843. 54-4w

I WILL TRY AGAIN.

THE copartnership of Battle & Peterson being dissolved by mutual consent, the Subscriber will continue at the same Store in the Lazarus Fire Proof Building, to attend to the

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Business.

He has a good ware room in the same building for storing Goods, and hopes, by prompt attention to the interests of all who may favor him with their business, to give general satisfaction. He feels grateful for past encouragement from his friends, and solicits a continuance of it. Not having funds to buy with, he will thank all those who send their orders to him, to forward the means to pay with, as it will be greatly to their advantage, and he will then be sure of pleasing all.

A. J. BATTLE.
Wilmington, N. C, May 8, 1843. 54-3w

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627 000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balace in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take rive: risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.
STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

IMPORTED

FLATTERER,

(Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes, at Newmarket, England, first Oct. Meeting, 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race Horse will make the ensuing Season at FAYETTEVILLE, under the management of the undersigned.

TERMS.—To former patrons $20, and to new $25 *cash*, the season. Classes of six mares, $20 each. No liabilities for accidents or escapes. Mares from a distance well fed with grain for 30 cents per day, or $2 a week.

Season to commence 1st March, and end 15th July.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Mulley, (sire of imp. Leviathan, imp. Margrave, &c.) his dam Clare by Marmion, (son of Whiskey, out of young Noisette, by Diomede.)—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by Driver—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker Mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowes's Byerly—Tuik Mare, dam of the two True Blues, &c.

For extended pedigree, history, performances, &c. see hand bills.

MALCOLM McCOLEMAN.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 17, 1843. 42tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,
Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.
September 4. 1841. 66tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1843.
Eliza McIver *vs.* David W. McIver.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, David W. McIver, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Gazette, published in the City of Raleigh, and in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, David W. McIver, to be and appear before our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte.

Witness, John Morison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.
53] JOHN MORISON, *C. S. C.*

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1843.
Louisa Louden *vs.* James Louden.
PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Louden, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer and Greensborough Patriot, for 3 months notifying him to appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County aforesaid, on the last Monday in August next, and answer, or the Petition in this case will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, &c. &c.
[45] C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,
And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
October 20, 1841. 72tf

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the Lands of Arch'd Cameron having been unavoidably postponed, I hereby give notice that said Land will be exposed for Sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next. A credit of six and twelve months will be given to the purchaser, on his giving bond and security.
ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*
May 8, 1843. 53-ts

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.
JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

Received per Fayetteville,

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE.
On the River,
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
March 3. 1843. 45tf

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

PRIME St. Croix and Porto Rico Sugar, Java and Laguira Coffee, and prime Porto Rico Molasses, for family use, for sale at retail by
J. D. WILLIAMS.
April 5. 1843. 48-tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country Merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,

A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

Dr. Lin's Balm of China,

For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

Dally's Magical Pain Extractor,

A Salve for the cure of Burns, Inflammations, Bruises, Sores, Mortification, Chilblains, Tetter, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50 cents.

Indian Vegetable Elixir,

A sure and safe remedy for Rheumatism, acute and chronic, Gout, and all the chronic pains of bones, joints and muscles, arising from a too free use of Mercury or other causes. Price $1.

Hewes' Liniment,

A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Spohn's Headache Remedy,

For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of effects of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store.
January 18, 1843. 33tf

Just Received and for Sale,

40 HHDS. PRIME N. ORLEANS SUGAR,
10 half bbls. Fresh CRACKERS,
5 boxes SODA BISCUIT.
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
February 2, 1843. 40tf

Just Received and for Sale,

20 CASKS PRIME CHEESE,
400 yards Ingrain CARPETING, (at 50 cts. per yard.)
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
November 24, 1842. 30-tf

Received pr. Steamer Fayetteville,

46 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Stuart's Candies,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee.
Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's Overcoats, at private sale.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 17. 1842. 33-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

25 BBLS. IRISH POTATOES. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Dec. 27, 1842. 34-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed,

for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47tf

Reduction in the Price of Type.

JOHN T. WHITE, Type Founder, No. 45 Gold street, New York, third door from Fulton street, has on hand an unrivalled assortment of Printing Types, Ornaments, Borders, Rules, &c., of the best metal and cast from original matrices. The reputation of this Foundry is well known throughout the country, and he is determined to sell at the following

REDUCED PRICES:

Pica	- - - -	32 cts. per lb.
Small Pica	- - - -	34 do
Long Primer	- - - -	36 do
Burgeois	- - - -	40 do
Brevier	- - - -	46 do
Minion	- - - -	54 do
Nonpareil	- - - -	66 do
Agate	- - - -	86 do
Pearl	- - - -	120 do

For approved paper at six months, or at 7 per cent. less for cash. Wood Type, Printing Ink Presses, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rules, Composing Sticks, Chases, and other materials furnished at the lowest prices.

Printers of newspapers who publish this advertisement three times before the 1st of July 1843, and send one of the papers to the Foundry, will be entitled to payment of their bill on buying three times the amount of it.
April 17. 1843. 53-3w

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges.

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

Selling White Men.—The Spartanburg (S. C.) *Journal*, of the 6th instant, says:

"The disgusting spectacle of offering two white men for sale under the sanction of the law, was exhibited in our Town on last sale day. The *Gentlemen* were bid off at 6¼ cents each, by their friends, and thus the full penalty of the law was paid. What consummate wisdom does this same law exhibit. How wise must that Legislature prove itself which continues so excellent a penal enactment! If blushing was not quite out of fashion, we could well blush for the strange notions of our Legislators, who at the last session, on the movement of one of our own Members proposing to repeal this blot upon our Statute Book, voted it inexpedient to legislate upon the subject."

The people of Vermont are celebrated the world over for morality and uprightness—but we were not made aware till lately that even their convicted scoundrels were among the most trustworthy men in the community. The Mercury says that a young man recently arrived at Windsor in the stage and applied for admission to the State Prison—showing the papers which entitled him to a residence there. It seems he had been convicted at Montpelier of some offence, sentenced to the State Prison for six months, and in order to save expense was fitted out with his papers and sent on to Windsor by stage, without Sheriff or other attendant! On reaching Woodstock the stage by accident left him; but he coolly waited a day and took the next stage!

New York Tribune.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Henry A. Wise has written a letter to the Richmond Enquirer, contradicting the report that he had pledged himself to vote for the candidate of the Loco Foco National Convention. He says he will vote for whatever candidate he shall esteem most *Republican*, but in no case for Henry Clay. If the election goes to the House, however, and Mr. Clay has a majority of the People's votes in his District, he shall consider himself bound to vote accordingly.

Mr. Wise has a perfectly delightful constituency. Mr. Coke was the Representative before him—a Jackson man, but of 'State Rights' principles, and therefore didn't like the summary course of Old Hickory with regard to the Carolina Nullifiers. So Wise put in against him, going for Old Hickory and against the 'State Rights' notions. He hadn't been long in Congress before he turned square round against Jackson, and denounced the Administration as savagely as ever a man did. His constituents re-elected him, all the same. He was for White, then for Clay, and at last for Harrison, doing good service in the campaign of 1840, and being as savage on Loco Focoism as any man could be. In '41 his constituents re-elected him without opposition. He wanted to be Speaker that year, and we hoped he would be; but those who knew him better would not trust his fiery temper in that important station, so another was elected. He now turned dead against the Whigs! In February of that year he had opposed the call of an Extra Session because, as he declared in his speeches, he wanted an old-fashioned National Bank, and he thought the public mind was not quite ripe for it. In July, he had got round dead against 'an old-fashioned Bank,' or any Bank whatever! After fighting desperately for a change of men and measures, he voted against every thing done or proposed by the Whigs except the Repeal of the Sub-Treasury, which he did not vote upon at all. After eulogizing Mr. Clay as few men could, he came out his bitterest defamer, his most implacable foe! and *his constituents have just re-elected him again!* They would do it, doubtless, if he came out for Joe Smith for President. Well may he be thankful that there is no newspaper printed in his District!

VAN BUREN ON THE TARIFF.

"*He mought and he mought not.*"

The reply of Mr. Van Buren to the Indiana Convention is about as clear, distinct and to the point as the following testimony of a North Carolina witness:

The "Old North State," published at Elizabeth City, gives the following ludicrous scene, which occurred at a late term of the Superior Court at that place—Judge Pearson presiding:

"Considerable amusement was produced in Court, by a witness in a case of assault, named Harrington. As the counsel could get nothing out of him, the Judge undertook to question him.

Judge. Were you present at the place on the day this fight took place?

H. I don't know—I mought and I mought not.

Judge. You don't know whether you were there or not? recollect what happened to the best of your knowledge.

H. I mought have been there some time in the day. I don't know to the best of my knowledge.

Judge. Did not the defendant tell you to give evidence in his favor?

H. I don't know—he mought and he mought not.

Judge. Where were you born and raised?

H. I don't know where I was born. I was raised in Ferginny.

Judge. Can you tell the t uth?

H. I don't know, sir—I mought and I mought not.

The Judge, finding it impossible to elicit any information from such answers, let him retire."

Van Buren "mought" go for a Tariff, and he "mought not." The fact is, Van don't know to the best of his knowledge whether he will or he wont. His friends in New York think he "mought," while Citizen Ritchie is clearly of the opinion that he "mought not."—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

The Stolen Notes.—An individual brought to us yesterday a Treasury note for $500, No. 539, which is among the notes advertised as stolen. It has not upon it the least sign of having been cancelled, but is as fair as when first issued from the Treasury. The individual sold a small estate, which was about all which he was worth, and invested it in this note; first taking it to the Bank of America, who are agents for the Government, and receiving the assurance that it was a good note. In fact, the bank had paid the interest on this very note to the 1st of January. It cannot be that the nation will be so unjust as not to redeem these notes, which have been fraudulently put into circulation by the agents of the Government.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

An Outrage.—The St. Louis Democrat learns from Grant county, Wiskonsan, that James R. Vineyard has been elected Sheriff of that county—beating two Whigs. "There is this extraordinary circumstance attending this election—that Mr. Vineyard is now, and has been for a year or more past, under indictment for the murder of Mr. Arndt, a member of the Wiskonsan Legislature, of which body Mr. V. was also a member. He was killed, it will be recollected, while the House was in session, and both members in their places."

Who will not Plant a Tree?—Captain John Ferguson, a veteran of the Revolution, now living in Bedford, (N. H.) when in the prime of life, cut a willow walking stick from a tree in Haverhill, (Mass.) and upon his arrival at Pelham, (N. H.) where he then resided, he placed his cane in the ground about six rods north of the old meeting-house in that town. The cane may be seen in the shape of a tree, measuring fifteen and a half feet in circumference at the smallest place below the branches, which are of corresponding proportions with the trunk.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

LETTER FROM PARDON JONES.

UP THE COAST, April the 24th, 1843.

My Dear Pic—How du you come on; voo pirty voo, as the French says, in this nice weather? Have you planted your pe-taters, white beans and garden sass yet? If you haint you'd better be about it, for its high time that every thing was growin. I'm Capting Potter has been as bizzy as bees, these tew weeks, settin things to right, in the garden, and studdyin aggryculter, and the science of raisin fowls, and so on. I see't most all of the newspapers in Luzyanny has got to be dreadful larned 'bout *farmin*, all tu once. And they've rummaged over all the old almynacks sense thirty years, tu get pieces tu show how they raise *hay*, and *Sheep*, and *Cattle* in the climates round towards the north pole, for the instruction of Southern planters! This is all very useful and interestin, for the folks in the South often wonder how the people work it to live up in those cold regions. Mebby *you'd* like to be in fashion, and print suthin 'bout aggryculter; if you want to, here's I'n Capting Potter's experience, etc., that you're welkum to.

Fuels.—If you want tu spade up a garden you'd better let a strong nigger du it, for I'n the Capting tried that tu our satisfaction, and it wouldn't du at all. The old man begun fust, with his coat and hat on, and took six spade-fulls; then throwed off his hat; then his coat; his wescoat; rolled up his sleeves; pulled off his wig; sweat like a hoss 'bout twenty minnets, and then went into the cool shade of the gallery, took a drink of brandy and water, washed his face, lit a cigar, and decided "that the abolitionists of the North was a set of d—d fools. They don't know what they're a talkin 'bout, half on 'em," says he; "now a nigger would a spaded there half a day and not winked at it; but I only spaded up a place 'bout as big as a four plated table, and—jest look at my trowsers 'round the waistbuns—if they aint wringin wet!" The best way to plant a garden, if you want to du it yourself, is, to let a nigger du the spadin, rakin, plantin, etc., etc., and you du the rest, in the cool of the evenin; and yet, you mustn't be tu lazy. We've got a neighbor here, so lazy that he sends a little nigger out every mornin to pull up some little trees that he set out this spring, and bring em in, so's he can see if they grow easy! That's runnin on't into the ground," as the newspapers says. Directions for plantin garden sass; don't plant to airly, nor tu late in the season; be keerful 'bout that. Plant the right kind of seeds, for that's important. You can larn all the rest from the Northern aggryeultral newspapers—the further North the better.

CHICKENS.—*Important discovery of an unhunt'd atom of raisin chickents without no father or mother or human bein to protect 'em!—Great hal'ral instinct and unparelleled instance of disinterestedness;—the only instance of pure disinterestedness on record!*

Capting Potter has jest made a discovery that has filled him with wonder and astonishment, and he has already written over more'n a quire of paper, under the title of "Essay on Chickens, &c. &c. By Capting Nathan Potter, author of several interestin unpublished works."

A few days ago the Capting received a synonymous letter, written in a lady's hand, tellin on him that chickens could be raised without fa her, mother, or other protector, and describin how it could be done—axin on him to try it, and tu write an essay about it and signing herself "*Chloe of the Cottage.*" Well, I'n he went out tu the chicken pen, and begin to look round. Tew hens had just hatched, and a turkey's e-gg was jest beginin tu pip. "Now," says the Capting, says he—"where's that long-legged, long-tailed, peaked-headed *capon* that was runnin round here jest how, lookin like Ichabod Crane, of Cleepy Holler? I want *him*." We cornered him up, and ketched him, arter runnin round the yard three or four times after him. "Now," says the Capting, lookin very wise and mysterious—"now bring me tew table-spoonfulls of that old whiskey, (and—a leetle in a glass by itself, with water, for I'm desput hot, runnin so.) Now hold the capon's mouth open, and let me put a leetle whiskey down his throat; it will change the critter's natur entirely, and make a *ph lanthropist* on him! This is the gennywine *milk of human kindness*, as you'll soon see!" The whiskey soon made the poor critter drunk, and he acted a good deal more awkard than ever. The Capting then took four or five chickens out of the nest, and shut em up with the drunken capon in a bar-el. When the capon come to, I spect he must have ben d-eamin that he was a hen, and hatched out a nest of chickens, for he clucked over them he had with him, and acted jest like a *mother* tu 'em! We put all the chickens, thirty in number, with him then, and he took 'em all under his keer, as if he hadn't done nothin but lay and hatch all his lifetime! He took the turkies, tu, as soon's they was hatched, and now he has thirty chickens and seventeen young turkies runnin arter him, and he hovers them at night and scratches for 'em in the day, and calls 'em, and looks as proud and benevolent over 'em as a pious bachelor with a lammerly of *orp-ans!* The tew old hens and turkey have got nothin tu du now but go tu layin agin!

Rule.—Take a capon and give him tew spoonfulls of whiskey, and shut him up with three or four young chickens that haint ben out of the nest and don't know their mother. The next mornin' put the capon in a pen by his-self, with as many chickens (30 or 40) as you want him to raise, and keep him there one day, and let 'em all out, and he'll take fust rate keer of the chickens.

Moral.—Every thing is good for *suthin*—even a *dandy* is good for tailors, if he has money 'nuff to pay his bills.

2d. Licker changes the natur of man and beast. It makes hewers of wood and drawers of water out of men born to come and and direct; it makes *hens* out of ci-devant chicken-cocks, and I b'leeve' twould make good *nurses* out of *dandies*.

Your friend, &c.
PARDON JONES.

Counterfeits.—The last Greenville Mountaineer complains that One Dollar Bills, purporting to be issued by the Bank of the State of South Carolina, (old emission,) seem to be increasing in number at that place. The editor says he has seen several within a few weeks, which were taken by persons not much accustomed to handling money, and has recently heard the opinion several times expressed, that there are persons in some of the upper Districts, who either manufacture the bills, or are well supplied from a distance.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Wholesale Robbery.—The New Orleans Tropic says several hundred men from Hancock county, Miss., joined by many from Washington county, La., have formed themselves into a band of free-booters. They are stated to be well organized and armed, and are regularly encamped. Many lives have already been taken, and extensive robberies have been committed. A demand has been made upon the Governor of Louisiana for troops, which will no doubt be furnished.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

TAKING THE BACK TRACK!

The *Evening Post*, of the 7th of March last, contained, among a great deal equally mistaken, the following naked assertions with regard to the present Tariff:

FROM THE EVENING POST OF MARCH 7th.

"*The Operation of the Tariff.*—We are confident that if the farmers, the mechanics and laborers of our country could see the amount of tax which they pay from the proceeds of their labor on every article of personal or family use, under this Tariff, scarcely a vote would be given by them to elect the men who advocate the present system. They would be appalled to see how much, under the Tariff, *they paid over the natural price* on axes, scythes, chains, cast iron, horse-shoes, nails, spades, shovels, tongs, knives, forks, pots, kettles, and every article of iron, steel, brass, copper and tin, that is necessary in building and furnishing a house. Still more so, if they knew how much additional price they pay for coats, pantaloons, shirts, flannel, hats, shoes and handkerchiefs; also, on shawls, bonnets, gloves, dresses and other articles worn by females; on sheets, blankets, counterpanes, beds and pillows. Not even the articles they consume escape the increased price—sugar, salt, pepper, cost much more under the Tariff than the natural price. But the mere duty levied is not all that is paid. The importer charges his profit on the duty advanced, and this is equal to full one-third of what the consumer pays as duty. After the duty is thus paid, only a portion goes to the Government. About one-half is expended to pay for the collection. But this principle of import duties we will consider at another time. Let us see how this Tariff operates on some of the manufactures of iron.

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"Wood Screws are charged with a duty of eighty per cent. *ad valorem*, making the retail price *not much less than double*, if imported under the present Tariff, *over a free importation*. But this article is prohibited, and the domestic article will be sold instead, causing the consumer to pay no tax, indeed to the United States, but *a tax to the eastern manufacturer of one-third the price, for the privilege of using his inferior article*. The domestic article is handsome to the eye, being made by machinery; but on account of the high price of labor, has to be made out of wire, instead of forged blanks, and so *will cause many carpenter to groan over heads twisted off*. Besides, *the worm is not so good for a carpenter's use as the foreign article*. These inconveniences are to be borne for the privilege of contributing to the *ill-gotten gains of the manufacturers at the East*," &c. &c. &c.

Having taken particular notice of the article at the time of its appearance, knowing then that almost every assertion it contains is utterly at variance with the truth, we might have expected some recantation if the Post were not notorious for its dogged persistence in error, however resistless the evidence of its fallacy. We were as much surprised as delighted, therefore, to find the following Editorial in that same *Evening Post* of night before last:

FROM THE EVENING POST OF MAY 18.

"*American Wood Screws.*—We have been showed a sample of screws manufactured by the New-England Screw Company at Providence, R. I. *They are remarkably neat and regular* in their workmanship, *compared with the British article, which is course and rough to the eye*. We are told that the cost of manufacturing them is about a cent a gross, that a girl will turn out, with the machinery, sixty gross a day, and that the manufactory of the company makes about a ton of them daily. *They may be furnished twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the English article*, which will ensure their sale in this country, we suppose, Tariff or no Tariff. See the advertisement of the company."

Such, O Free Traders! are your oracles! On the 7th of March, the Evening Post editorially declared that *Wood-Screws* cost in this country *double what they ought*, on account of the Tariff, and are *very inferior at that*: on the 18th of May it asserts that the American article is *far superior to the British*, and is *twenty-five per cent. cheaper!* This latter statement is correct. We have a card of the American article now hanging in our office, with some favorable specimens of the British rival by their side, and the American are vastly superior, while they are cheaper than foreign Screws were ever sold here.

And now, with the Prices Current and the admissions of their own organs staring them in the face, how *can* the Loco-Focos continue to assert that a Protective Duty increases the cost of the article by the amount of the duty? And yet they *will* do so—nay, Gov. Polk in Tennessee, Whitcomb in Indiana, and others of their leaders are now doing it, day after day, and expect to secure their success by making the People believe it!—*Ought* such a party to prosper? Can it do so without disaster to the Country?

Cotton Domestics.—It is estimated that within ninety days not less than forty thousand packages of domestic cotton manufactures have been exported from this country to almost all parts of the world. The value is perhaps fifty dollars a package, or two millions of dollars in the aggregate.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

American Cutlery.—We were interested in the examination yesterday of some beautiful specimens of American Cutlery manufactured by J. Russell & Co. at the Green River Works, Greenfield, Mass. The articles are fully equal in material and finish to the best specimens of the rival wares of Sheffield; the blades are of the best caststeel; the handles are of Ivory, bone, and beautifully polished wood. Not only are these articles fully equal in merit to the rival English goods, but they are afforded at a price *below* that at which Cutlery was ever sold in this country before the imposition of our present Tariff. We learn with pleasure that the market for American Cutlery, as well as other articles protected by the New Tariff, is steadily extending, giving wider and wider employment to American Labor. At present, the Green River Works are making one hundred dozen of knives and forks per day, and are making arrangements for a still farther extension of their business.

New York Tribune.

New Mode of Catching Rats.—A gentleman being tormented with these destructive vermin, which visited his pigsty and robbed the grunters of their food, determined to put a stop to such proceedings. He accordingly took a fishing rod, with a line and hook attached, and having baited it with a piece of bread, he stood at a little distance from the pigsty and threw in the line. In about six minutes he succeeded in catching no less than six rats.

London Sun.

Cruel Aspersion.—Rivarol, speaking of Mirabeau, said—"That man would do anything for money—even a good action."

CORN STALK MOLASSES.

We have recently been presented with a bottle of this molasses, which is the richest article of the kind we have ever seen. It was made in Pendleton district, S. Carolina; and without machinery to grind, or proper kettles to boil it, from one acre of common land, not particularly enriched, was made ninety gallons of the article in hand. This specimen, as we have stated, is finer than any thing of the kind we have seen. Two-thirds seems to be sugar, thick and delicious enough to make even a sick man's mouth water: and what could not a well one do in the premises, in a fair set-to with good warm corn, or buck-wheat cakes, with fresh butter and this delicious article *proportionably*.

We hear with great pleasure, of various experiments being made for the production of this article. We entertain no doubt, but that Georgia can produce her own Sugar and Molasses, and from her own native corn-stalks, abundantly to supply her own population. And we have just as little doubt that duty, as well as interest, imperiously requires her to do so.

We shall keep this bottle of Corn-Stalk Molasses in our counting room for the inspection of those who may desire to look at it, and especially our agricultural friends, whom we invite to inspect it. And we would, when they do look at it and discover its exceeding richness, (for this is really sugar-house syrup, and worth at least double the common molasses)—we repeat, when they have looked at this fine article, and are told that in the up country of Carolina, from common land, ninety gallons, worth at least $45, was the produce of one acre, we shall emphatically ask them the question—what other crop can they offer to put in competition with this, either on the score of comfort for their families, or in actual receipts by its sale? It is time, high time, that the rally cry above all others, of our State, from the mountains to the coast, should be, in relation to the fair and energetic development of our means of prosperity and happiness, "Georgia expects every man to do his duty."—*Georgia Recorder.*

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

CORN STALK SUGAR.

It will be recollected that we published a communication in November last, from Mr. W. C. Rogers, on the subject of the manufacture of Sugar from Corn Stalks. The letter below from the same source further explains the process, and more fully describes the mill used for extracting the juice from the stalk:

CALEDONIA, Henry County, Tenn., March 24, 1843.

Dear Sir: I have received various letters asking information about the construction of Mr. Vaughan's Mill for making Sugar from Corn Stalks, the manner of cultivating the corn, process of manufacture, &c. To save the trouble of future inquiries, I send you this communication, which you will oblige me by inserting in the Banner.

The mill is composed of two upright rollers, one 58 inches in length, the other 46, which are secured by a strong frame 8 feet long, 3 feet wide and 30 inches high; 17 cogs on one roller work in an equal number of cogs in the other, and are moved by a sweep; the short roller has a body 24 inches long, 20 inches diameter, a neck piece at the top to be inserted in the frame 8 inches long, 10 inches diameter, a cog space immediately under the top neck 6 inches long, and 17½ inches diameter, and a neck piece at bottom 8 inches long, 10 inches diameter, making its entire length 46 inches. The long roller is of the same dimensions, with similar body, neck piece and cog pieces, with the exception that 12 inches are added to the top neck of the long roller for the insertion of the sweep.

In grinding, the stalks are passed by hand between the rollers, and the juice is squeezed out on their passage. If not sufficiently pressed out on their first passage, they are returned a second time between the rollers. The juice is caught by the bottom piece of the frame, which is three feet wide like a platform and sloping on one side so as to make it run out into a vessel placed there for the purpose.

After the juice is obtained, it ought not to stand more than an hour for fear of fermentation. It is then placed over the fire and as it begins to boil carefully skimmed. When boiling, the scum should be rapidly removed as it rises.

If some of the syrup can be taken between the thumb and finger, and when moderately cool a thread a half inch or inch long can be drawn, it is thought boiled sufficient. If you wish only to make syrup it is not boiled quite so much. To make it grain into sugar a few spoonsful of limewater has been recommended.

The only fixtures used by Mr. Vaughan in boiling, were a common ten gallon pot and three other pots of about the same size. The process is neither intricate nor tedious. Corn standing in the field may be cut, ground up and converted into elegant syrup in three or four hours.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that the principle upon which the mill is constructed is the same as that of Mr. Webb's of Delaware as described in the June number of the Albany Cultivator for 1842, with the exception of the dumb returner or third roller, which is not found in Mr. Vaughan's mill. The process of boiling and manufacture is the same. Neither the plan of the mill or process is new; mills of a similar description have been used by planters in the lower part of Georgia for making sugar and molasses for family use from sugar cane for the past twenty years. To Mr. Webb, of Delaware, is, however, due the great credit of substituting Corn-stalks, for canes.

Is it profitable? is a frequent question. Mr. Vaughan thinks he can make sixty gallons of molasses per acre, which at present prices retailing in this neighborhood would yield a profit of 25 or 30 dollars.

When the manufacture becomes common in the West, such is our unbounded capacity for making corn, of course the profits would be nominal. But if only made for family use it will be a great saving and become, when we get in the way of making plenty of molasses, an actual blessing to children and negroes. Three days are sufficient to grind up and make 60 gallons of molasses, and the work will come on at a season when the time can be easily spared. The refuse juice is alone valuable for making a most grateful beer and good vinegar.

As to making sugar, Mr. Vaughan failed in the last year, but will plant 15 acres the present spring and "try again." The supposed causes of his failure I gave you in my communication of October last.

The corn I had like to have forgotten to mention, is the common sort of corn, planted and cut in the same manner as any corn, with the exception of removing the shoots as they appear. Mr. Vaughan cut his corn as the fodder began to ripen, at which time he thought the juice would be most apt to be matured; of course he stripped off the fodder before he cut it. Cost of Mill, $6.

Good humor is the clear blue sky of the soul, on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapors in his passage. 'Tis the most exquisite beauty in a fine face—a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in a landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright and softening the hue of the dark.

A Washingtonian, in his song, says:

"When a young lady signs the pledge,
It's just as good as two,
For when her sweetheart finds it out,
He's got to sign it too."

MR. BOTTS AND MR. TYLER.

Mr. Botts replies in the Richmond Whig of Saturday to the letter of Mr. Tyler, in relation to the "idiot ward" affair. We will endeavor to make hereafter room for this reply and so much of Mr. Tyler's letter as may be necessary to give his explanation of the case. Mr. Botts relies on the "records of the courts," and really these seem to be hard to be explained away. Perhaps the expunging process had better be tried; but as that is the remedy of Mr. Benton for such things, and as that gentleman is not in favor at the White House, the expunge may not take.

Mr. Tyler's letter related to only one charge, and this was a charge by inference only. To the others, affecting his political honesty and political consistency, he promises to reply hereafter. In the mean time, however, another witness has come into court, being Mr. Wharton, the editor of the Wheeling Times, to whom Mr. Botts referred as having been present at Gadsby's Hotel, at the time of the inauguration of Gen. Harrison, when the question was put to Mr. Tyler as to what course he should pursue, if the chartering of a National Bank should depend on his vote as the presiding officer of the U. S. Senate. Mr. Wharton fully sustains Mr. Botts in this important particular. In his paper of Friday last, Mr. W. notices the statement of Mr. Botts, and gives his own evidence as follows.

"Early in March, 1841, I was present, with some other gentlemen, in Mr. Tyler's room, when a discussion of the probability of the passage of a bank charter took place, during which the opinion prevailed that, upon that question, the Senate would be equally divided. Mr. Tyler was asked whether he would, in that event, give his casting vote for or against the charter. He replied, as near as I can recollect—"In that event, sir, I should give my vote, regardless of opinions expressed and acted upon when I was the representative of Virginia, in favor of the charter. When I was a representative of Virginia, I acted in accordance with what I believed to be the wishes of my constituents. I am now the representative of the whole Union, and believing that a large majority of the people, at the last election, expressed themselves in favor of a United States Bank, I shall, if called upon, vote for a charter." These, we presume are not precisely his words, but the tenor is the same. It is a remark we could not mistake or forget, inasmuch, as the frankness and decision there manifested, induced me to feel confident that the vetoes of the extra session were on account of some supposed defects in the details, and were not grounded upon opposition to such an institution."

Messrs. Botts and Jones.—This contest is in regular course, and the results of the scrutiny are even more favorable to Mr. Botts than he had anticipated. Mr. Botts yesterday served Mr. Jones with notice of contest, and a list of 270 odd names objected to.—*Richmond Whig.*

Captain Tyler's Northern Tour.—The following is quoted at the North as the Programme of President Tyler's visit to that Region in June:

President Tyler's Proposed Visit.—We understand, says the N. Y. Sun, that in proceeding to Boston to attend the Bunker Hill Celebration, on the 17th June, the President will remain a day or two in New York. From Boston he will take the Western Railroad, visit the U. S. Armory at Springfield, Mass. and the Arsenal at Watervliet, N. York; stopping at Albany and Troy. Whether he will extend his tour to Buffalo, around Lake Erie to Cleveland, and thence by the valley of the Ohio and the Baltimore Railroad back to Washington, we have not been informed.

It may not be amiss to quote in juxta position with the above, a certain sentiment given by President Tyler in 1839:

TRAVELLING PRESIDENTS.

The whole Nation will respond with acclamation to the following, in which Mr. Tyler himself must join, if he adheres to the principle laid down in his own toast, on a former occasion. Hear him!

A Toast from John Tyler in 1839.—"By John Tyler—Pilgrim Presidents and Travelling Cabinets: The fruitful offspring of the *second* Presidential term. *One term and no re-election*—the best interests of the country demand it—will not the popular suffrage decree it in 1840!"

The above is a clincher. It alluded to Mr. Van Buren and his Cabinet, who were then on a pilgrimage beating up for a "*second* Presidential term." Has Tyler changed or have the people changed!

Taunton Whig.

Locofocoism going for a Bank of the United States!—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Post contains the following paragraph:

A Word to United States Bank men.—The *great popularity of a United States Bank all over the State of Tennessee* has induced many of the Democratic party, (who are candidates) for seats in the next Legislature, *to avow themselves in favor of the establishment of such an institution*. In many counties where there is a nominal democratic majority, *the leaders of that party, knowing that they can only make success certain by falling into the current of popular opinion upon this important subject*, now endeavor to deceive the people by declaring, that they entertain the same views, and that they will use every effort in their power, if they should be honored with the confidence of the people, *to promote the success of this vital measure.*"

The way the Yankees get over the Virginia Inspection Law.—The Norfolk Herald observes: "Capt. Marryatt says, the first thing the Americans do after the passage of a law is, to devise some scheme to defeat its execution and render it of no effect. Such indeed seems to be the case in regard to the Virginia Inspection law to protect the slave property of her citizens against the legislation of New York. Virginia has passed a very efficient law; but Yankee ingenuity has discovered a way to evade it. A friend assures us that New York vessels now clear from Jersey City, where they procure their regular papers, which cost them one dollar, sail for Virginia, discharge their cargoes, and returning, clear for Jersey City—thus eluding the inspection law."

A Puzzler.—Carlyle, in expressing his sentiments on the subject of ready writing, when he comes to the editor of a daily newspaper, seems to get fairly puzzled. Hear him:

"But, indeed, the most unaccountably ready-writer of all is probably the common editor of a daily newspaper. Consider his leading articles; what they treat of; how passably they are done. Straw that has been thrashed a hundred times without wheat; ephemeral sound of a sound; such portent of the hour as all men have seen a hundred times turn out inane; how a man with merely human faculty, buckles himself nightly with new vigor and interest to this thrashed straw, nightly thrashes it anew, nightly gets up new thunder about it; and so goes on thrashing and thundering for a considerable series of years; this is a fact still to be accounted for in human physiology. The vitality of man is great. *Shameful Doings in Philadelphia.*—The Baltimore Sun says:—The brickmakers of Philadelphia have 'turned out' against the employers either for higher wages or to prevent a reduction of wages. It is all well enough for men to refuse to work for less than they deem their labor worth, and the right minded will ever justify any class of men in resisting oppression. But no man can justify such conduct as the journeymen brickmakers, in our sister city, have been guilty of. Every actor in the disgraceful proceeding, an account of which we copy from the Ledger, deserves to be punished to the full extent of the law:—

Shameful Outrage—Incendiarism in broad daylight.—On Tuesday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the large steam brick manufactory of James Harper & Sons, on the Gray's Ferry road, near the arsenal, was, with an adjoining brick double dwelling, entirely destroyed by fire, and also all the shedding and outhouses. Previous to the fire, a large body of journeymen brickmakers entered the premises and pulled down some of the frame buildings, took out the machinery from the factory and broke it to pieces. The sheds still left standing, with the lumber, were set on fire, and in a short time the whole were enveloped in flames and completely destroyed. The party of men committing the outrage pushed their wickedness still further, by resisting the efforts of the firemen to arrest the conflagration. The Diligent engine company was met on the way to the fire and an attempt made to take their apparatus from them, or force them to relinquish their design to proceed to the fire. The loss is great, though the Messrs. Harper were partially, if not fully insured. The body of men subsequently left the ground in procession. As far as we can learn, no arrests were made of those who participated in the affair.

We learn, that on the day before, they made an assault upon John T. Smith, a brickmaker, while in a wagon with two of his brothers, in which one of the Smiths was injured. They also committed an assault upon Mr. Weekham, a brickmaker in Kensington, and rode him upon a rail. They continued their outrages upon him till, to save himself from serious harm, he signed a paper, agreeing to their proposed terms.

Politics in Missouri.—The waters appear to be agitated in Missouri, and party affinities taking new directions. It is not impossible nor even very improbable, that Missouri will emerge a Clay State, that result being brought about by the junction of a strong body of the Democratic party to the regular Whig party, already powerful.

The state of things appears to be somewhat this: Col. Benton and the party leaders proposed (Benton was the first to make the nomination) to give the vote of the State to Mr. Van Buren. The rank and file on the other hand are disinclined to Mr. Van Buren and disposed to go for Col. Johnson, who has recently visited Missouri and produced a strong sensation. There is, therefore, a *schism* in the Democratic ranks in Missouri, as in fact, open or latent, there is every where else, and the disappointed party, whichever it may be, will either bring a direct re-inforcement to Mr. Clay, or observe a sullen neutrality. Either will suffice to give Mr. Clay the vote of Missouri, upon which, (rejecting, however, the Madisonian's fables about a secret compact between Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton) we have relied for a year past.—*Richmond Whig.*

Van Buren Repudiated by the Connecticut Loco Focos.—We learn from the New Haven Palladium that the Loco Focos of the Connecticut Legislature held a caucus on the 17th inst. in Hartford. After the adoption of the usual party resolutions, one was introduced declaring it the opinion of the Loco Focos of Connecticut that the National Convention should be held next November,—as Mr. Van Buren's friends have always desired—which, after leading to an almost interminable discussion, was finally defeated by the casting vote of the Chairman. The vote stood 49 to 49, when Mr. Holabird voted in the negative, and thus killed the resolution. Mr. Van Buren appears to have lost by putting aside his wand as the Magician of Kinderhook, to take upon himself the character of the sage of Lindenwold.

Just Proscription, (as it happened!)—Mr. President Tyler has removed Paul Rossignol as President of the Branch Mint at Dahlonega, in Georgia, (by the way all those branch mints ought to be put down,) and put in his place Mr. Cooper, son of the Tragedian, and brother-in-law of his son, Robert Tyler, Esq. (Ahasuerus.)

This *happens* (!) to be right, for Rossignol had turned Tyler man, a plain proof that he ought to have been reformed. The Captain, it is supposed, was ignorant of the fact, or otherwise he would have quartered Mr. Cooper somewhere else.

We do not know how many sons Mr. Cooper has, or whether any others remain unprovided for: If there be any, the office holders may look out for squalls until the whole family is taken care of.—*Whig.*

Apprehended Loss of a U. S. Ship of War.—The U. S. schooner Grampus left Hampton Roads for a Southern cruise about two months since, and has been heard of but once. There are fears that she has been lost, particularly as there were some heavy gales after her departure.

Sliding Scale of the Press.—Dr. H. called at the London Times office to inquire the price of inserting the death of a relative. "Ten shillings," said a surly clerk. Dr. H. remonstrated, and said he had only paid seven for the last. "Oh," said the clerk, "that was a common death, but this is *sincerely regretted.*" "Well, my friend," said the Doctor, laying down the ten shillings, "*your* executors will never be put to that expense."—*Liverpool Times.*

A Punishment.—The New York Evening Post, lamenting the troubles of the Loco Focos of Pennsylvania with their Governor—coolly remarks:—"It is the penalty they pay for electing to office a man who was never worthy of it."

"One Man Power."—The Whigs of Roxbury, (Mass.) at a late meeting, among several other good resolutions passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That as Marcus Morton has twice come into office by the vote of *one man*, so now he ought to be turned out by the whole people, *as one man.*"

A grand jury in Indiana have presented the practice of dunning as a nuisance; being a fruitless consumption of time, and waste of shoe-leather.

A SKETCH.

It was a splendid room. Rich curtains swept down to the floor in graceful folds, half excluding the light, and shedding it in soft hues over the fine old paintings on the walls, and over the broad mirrors that reflected all that taste can accomplish by the hand of wealth. Books, the rarest and most costly, were around, in every form of gorgeous binding and gilding, and among them, glittering in ornament, lay a magnificent Bible—a Bible, too beautiful in its appearance, too showy, too ornamental, ever to have been meant to be read—a Bible which every visiter should take up and exclaim, "what a beautiful edition! what superb bindings!" and then lay it down again.

And the master of the house was lounging on a sofa, looking over a late review—for he was a man of leisure, taste, and reading—but then, as to reading the Bible!—that forms, we suppose, no part of the pretensions of a man of letters. The Bible—certainly he considered it a very respectable book—a fine specimen of ancient literature, an admirable book of moral precepts—but then, as to its divine origin he had not exactly made up his mind—some parts appeared strange and inconsistent to his reason—others were very revolting to his taste—true, he had never studied it very attentively, yet such was his general impression about it—but on the whole, he thought it well enough to keep an elegant copy of it on his drawing-room table.

So much for one picture, now for another:—

Come with us into this little dark alley, and up a flight of ruinous stairs. It is a bitter night, and the wind and snow might drive through the crevices of the poor room, were it not that careful hands have stopped them with paper or cloth. But for all this little carefulness, the room is bitter cold—cold even with those few decaying brands on the hearth, which that sorrowful woman is trying to kindle with her breath. Do you see that pale little thin girl with large bright eyes, who is crouching so near her mother—hark! how she coughs—now listen:

"Mary, my dear child," says the mother, "do keep that shawl close about you, you are cold, I know," and the woman shivers as she speaks.

"No, mother, not very," replies the child, again relapsing into that hollow ominous cough—"I wish you wouldn't make me always wear your shawl when it is cold, mother."

"Dear child you need it most—how you cough to-night!" replies the mother—"it really don't seem right for me to send you up that long street, now your shoes have grown so poor; I must go myself after this."

"Oh! mother, you must stay with the baby—what if he should have one of those dreadful fits while you are gone; no, I can go very well, I have got used to the cold, now."

"But, mother, I'm cold," says a little voice from the scanty bed in the corner, "mayn't I get up and come to the fire?"

"Dear child, it would not warm you—it is very cold here, and I can't make any more fire to-night."

"Why can't you, mother?" there are four whole sticks of wood in the box, do put one on, and let's get warm once."

"No, my dear little Henry," says the mother, soothingly, "that is all the wood mother has, and I hav'nt any money to get more."

And now wakens the sick baby in the little cradle, and mother and daughter are both for some time busy in attempting to supply its little wants, and lulling it again to sleep.

And now look you well at that mother. Six months ago she had a husband whose earnings procured for her both the necessaries and comforts of life—her children were clothed, fed and schooled, without thought of hers. But husbandless, and alone in the heart of a great busy city, with feeble health, and only the precarious resources of her needle, she has come rapidly down from comfort to extreme poverty. Look at her now, as she is to-night. She knows full well the pale, bright-eyed girl, whose hollow cough constantly rings in her ears, is far from well. She knows that cold, and hunger, and exposure of every kind, are daily and surely wearing away her life—and yet what can she do? Poor soul, how many times has she calculated all her little resources, to see if she could pay a doctor and get medicine for Mary—yet all in vain. She knows that timely medicine, ease, fresh air, and warmth, might save her—but she knows that all these things are out of the question for her. She feels, too, as a mother would feel, when she sees her once rosy, happy little boy, becoming pale, and anxious, and fretful—and even when he teases her most, she only stops her work a moment, and strokes his poor little thin cheeks, and thinks what a laughing, happy little fellow he once was, till she has not a heart to reprove him. And all this day she has toiled with a sick and fretful baby in her lap, and her little, shivering, hungry boy at her side, whom poor Mary's patient artifices cannot always keep quiet; she has toiled over the last piece of work which she can procure from the shop, for the man has told her that after this he can furnish no more. And the little money that is to come from this is already prepositioned out in her mind, and after that she has no human prospect of more.

But yet the woman's face is patient, quiet, firm. Nay, you may even see in her suffering eye something like peace—and whence comes it? I will tell you.

There is a Bible in that room, as well as in the rich man's apartment. Not splendidly bound, to be sure, but faithfully read—a plain, homely, much worn book.

Hearken now while she says to her children. "Listen to me, my dear children, and I will read you something out of this book. 'Let not your heart be troubled, in my father's house are many mansions.' So you see, my children, we shall not always live in this little, cold, dark room. Jesus Christ has promised to take us to a better home."

"Shall we be warm there, all day?" says the little boy earnestly, "and shall we have enough to eat?"

"Yes dear child," says the mother, "listen to what the bible says, 'They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, for the Lamb which is in the midst of them shall feed them; and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.'"

"I am glad of that," said little Mary, "for mother, I never can bear to see you cry."

"But, mother," says little Henry, "won't God send us something to eat to-morrow?"

"See," says the mother, "what the Bible says, 'Seek ye not what ye shall eat, nor what ye shall drink, neither be of anxious mind. For your Father knoweth that ye have need of these things.'"

"But mother," says little Mary, "if God is our Father, and loves us, what does he let us be so poor for?"

"Nay," says the mother, "our Lord Jesus Christ was as poor as we are, and God certainly loved him."

"Was he, mother?"

"Yes, children, you remember how he said, 'The Son of Man hath not where to lay his head.' And it tells us more than once, that Jesus was hungry when there was none to give him food."

"Oh! mother, what should we do without the Bible!" says Mary.

Now if the rich man who had not yet made up his mind what to think of the Bible should visit this poor woman, and ask her on what she grounded her belief of its truth, what could she answer? Could she give the argument from miracle and prophecy? Can she account for all the changes which might have taken place in it through translators and copyists, and prove that we have a genuine and uncorrupted version? Not she!—But how then does she know that it is true! How, say you? How does she know that she has warm life-blood in her heart! How does she know that there is such a thing as air and sunshine!

She does not *believe* these things, she *knows* them; and in like manner, with a deep heart-consciousness she is certain that the words of her Bible are truth and life. Is it by reasoning that the frightened child bewildered in the dark, knows its mother's voice? No! Nor is it by reasoning that the forlorn and distressed human heart knows the voice of its Saviour, and is still.

Go when the child is lying in its mother's arms, and looking up trustfully in her face, and see if you can puzzle him with metaphysical difficulties about personal identity, until you can make him think that it is not his mother. Your reasoning may be conclusive—your arguments unanswerable—but after all, the child sees his mother there, and feels her arms around him, and his quiet, unreasoning belief on the subject, is precisely of the same kind which the little child of Christianity feels in the existence of his Saviour, and the reality of all those blessed truths which he has told in his word.

Mrs. H. E. B. Stowe.

The "Royal" Family.—Judging from the undisguised expressions of the British newspapers the subjects of Queen Victoria are seriously alarmed at the prospect of "two-and-twenty small children." Wilmer & Smith's Times gives out the following squib: "George the Third of blessed memory," albeit the Americans of the Revolutionary era bestowed on him the somewhat unenviable soubriquet of the 'Royal Savage,' left a large, and with due reverence be it spoken, very expensive family to the nation. His grand daughter seems likely to surpass him far in the number of the Royal progeny. However, as we are a loyal people, and delight in these expensive luxuries, we ought not to repine for having as many as we can possibly desire."

Bullions' Series of Grammars,

English, Latin & Greek, on the same plan.

For the use of Common Schools, Academies and Colleges.

Published by ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., New York.

THE object in preparing and publishing this series of Grammars is two-fold: 1st. To condense and arrange in a plain and simple form, as a text-book for the use of schools, all that is important in the latest and best works on those subjects; and 2d. As the general principles of all languages are the same, to arrange the leading parts in all these in the same order—to express the same things in the same language, so that the study of one Grammar may be rendered a more effectual assistance in the study of another, and that the confusion and difficulty unnecessarily occasioned by the study of elementary works differing widely from each other in their language and structure may be avoided. They are the result not only of much study and careful comparison, but of nearly twenty-five years' experience in the schoolroom, during which the wants of pupils and the character of books best adapted to these wants have been carefully noted. A few recommendations from high sources are given below:

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The undersigned hold the responsibility of recommendation as an important one—often abused, and very frequently used to oblige a personal friend—to get rid of an unfit applicant. They further appeal to their own conduct for years past, to show that they have only occasionally assumed this responsibility; and therefore feel the greater confidence in venturing to recommend the examination, and the adoption of the Rev. Dr. Bullions' English Grammar, as at once the most concise and the most comprehensive of any with which they are acquainted; as furnishing a satisfactory solution of nearly all the difficulties of the English language; as containing a full series of exercises in false syntax, with rules for their correction; and finally, that the arrangement is in every way calculated to carry the pupil from step to step in the successful acquisition of that most important end of education, the knowledge and use of the English language.

GIDEON HAWLEY,
T. ROMEYN BECK,
JOHN A. DIX.

March 1, 1842.

From the Biblical Repertory.

We know Mr. Bullions only as the author of a Greek and an English Grammar. The latter is decidedly the best with which we are acquainted, and the same perspicacity and strength which it exhibits are exhibited in the Greek one. It contains no new nomenclature, no innovations in language, no startling paradoxes, no short cuts to literature. Though simple, plain and short, it is such a book as none but a scholar could produce. The circulation of a hundred thousand copies would do wonders in correcting our national tendency towards a corrupt, inelegant and idiom.

Bullions' Greek Grammar.—We have examined the second edition of Dr. Bullions' Greek Grammar, and consider it, upon the whole, the best Grammar of the Greek language with which we are acquainted. Judicious teachers pursuing the plan marked out by the author in his preface, would usually conduct their pupils to a competent knowledge of the language in a less time by several months than by the systems formerly in use. We therefore give it our cordial recommendation.

ELIPHALET NOTT.
R. PROUDFIT.
ALONZO POTTER.

Union College, December 19, 1840.

Extract of a letter from Rev. Daniel D. Whedon, A. M., Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature in the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, March 29, 1842.

Rev. Dr. Bullions—Dear Sir: Although I have not the honor of your personal acquaintance, I take the liberty of addressing to you my thanks for your excellent Greek Grammar. Notwithstanding many personal, urgent and interesting appeals in favor of other grammars—and our literary market seems to abound with that kind of stock—the intrinsic superiority of your manual over every rival, induced me, after I saw your last edition, to adopt it in the Greek department of the Wesleyan University, and the success of my present Freshman class amply justifies the course.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SERIES.

From the Rev. John Ludlow, D. D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

No one I think can ever examine the series of Grammars published by Dr. Bullions, without a deep conviction of their superior excellence. When the English Grammar, the first in the series, was published in 1834, it was my pleasure, in connection with some honored individuals in the city of Albany, to bear the highest testimony to its worth; that testimony, if I mistake not, received the unanimous approval of all whose judgment can or ought to influence public opinion. I have seen, with great gratification, that the 2d and 3d in the series, the Latin and Greek, have met with the same favorable judgment, which I believe to be entirely deserved, and in which I do most heartily concur.

From the Hon. Alfred Conkling, Judge of the U. States Court in the Northern District of New York, published in the Cayuga Patriot.

Bullions' Series of Grammars.—By the recent publication of "The Principles of Latin Grammar," this *series* of Grammars (English, Latin and Greek) is at length completed. To their preparation, Dr. Bullions has devoted many years of the best portion of his life. In the composition of these books, he has shown an intimate acquaintance with the works of his ablest predecessors; and while upon the one hand, he has not scrupled freely to avail himself of their labors, on the other hand, by studiously avoiding all that is objectionable in them, and by remodelling, improving, and illustrating the rest, he has unquestionably succeeded in constructing the best—decidedly the very best—grammar, in each of the three above named languages, that has yet appeared.

Bullions' Grammars are very highly esteemed in the numerous Seminaries and Schools where they are already in use. They are sold by Booksellers generally throughout the country. Copies may be had for examination on application at the Book Store of E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, where they are for sale.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

WHIG MEETING.

At a Whig Meeting, held in pursuance of public notice, at the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Wednesday evening 24th inst., On motion of E. W. Willkings, Wm. B. Wright, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and Henry Lilly, Secretary.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Wright spoke considerable length in explanation of the object of the meeting,—paying a handsome tribute to the talents and character of Hon. W. Miller; to his sterling Whig principles, which have known no change, and admitted no discouragement either from treachery or defeat; and to his ardent patriotism, which has prompted him to accede to the earnest persuasions of his Whig friends to become a Candidate, in the face of an apparent majority of 745 against him, a majority which, the Chairman said, if he were not greatly mistaken, would be materially reduced, or altogether annihilated by the active, able, and eloquent manner in which Mr. Miller will canvass the District.

These remarks elicited applause from the meeting.

On motion of Major A. Torrence, a Committee, consisting of E. J. Hale, Dr. B. W. Robinson, and Major A. Torrence, was appointed by the Chair, to report Resolutions for the action of the meeting. After retiring for a few moments, the Committee reported as follows:

Resolved, unanimously, That we heartily concur in the nomination of Henry W. Miller, Esq., as the Whig Candidate for this Congressional District, and that we will use all honorable means to insure his election—recognizing it him an able and gallant leader in the glorious cause of which he has for years past been so powerful an advocate.

Resolved, unanimously, That a Committee of six citizens be appointed to invite him to meet the Hon. R. M. Saunders, on Monday of our June Court, for the purpose of discussing the great political questions of the day.

These Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In pursuance of the last Resolution, the Chair appointed the following Committee, viz: E. J. Hale, E. W. Willkings, Colin McRae, John Cade, David McNeill, Dr. Henry M. Turner, Dr. Benjamin Robinson, Sen., and Dr. John McKoy.

On motion of Col. John M. Rose,

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and the Whig papers published in Raleigh.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

WM. B. WRIGHT, *Ch'n.*

HENRY LILLY, *Sec'y.*

We are authorised to say, that Henry W. Miller, the Whig Candidate for Congress, has accepted the invitation to address the freemen of this County on Monday next, the first day of our County Court.

We have seen a letter from a gentleman who is well acquainted with Mr. Miller's powers as a popular debater, and it assures us that we need have no fears for the result of the meeting which will take place first here between himself and his competitor; and we call upon our Whig friends, from all parts of the county, to come forward on Monday and hear for themselves.

Every true Whig should feel that he is under a personal obligation to Mr. Miller for the gallantry with which he comes forth to beard the lion in his den. The District was formed expressly to exclude the Whigs. And though we do not believe it was formed for the purpose of sending Saunders, or any other Calhoun man, to Congress, yet he has forced himself on his party; jostled several other *very amiable* aspirants out of his way, and hopes to profit by the 745 majority which was piled up for the benefit of some good Van Buren man. It is no pleasant thing for a man to come out against such an apparent majority—his only chances of success being in the strength and purity of his principles, and his own gallantry and ability in enforcing and maintaining them. But Mr. Miller has nobly yielded to the importunities of his friends who think him the man to do the work, and we repeat that he has laid every Whig under a personal obligation to him. This obligation they can easily cancel by rousing themselves to vigorous action—by aiding him in every honorable effort to accomplish the work—by cheering him on in his bold and disinterested course—in a word by doing their duty and their whole duty, —which will be nothing less than giving him a majority. Let no man say this cannot be done. It *can be done if the Whigs will do their whole duty.* They have every thing to cheer them. Saunders's want of popularity, arising from his overbearing character: his determination under no circumstances to support Van Buren: his advocacy of Calhoun, whose Nullification heresy, (never yet repudiated,) many of the supporters of law among the Locofocos will never forget or forgive: his open electioneering for a seat in the Senate: his disgraceful squabbles with Brown, &c. on that subject: his grasping at all the offices in the State: his feeding out of the State and National Treasury for 25 or 30 years past, first in one office and then in another: and perhaps more than all these, the odium into which the late Terrapin Assembly has brought Locofoco policy and politicians;—all tend to show that he cannot get the full vote of the Locofoco party.

Miller, on the contrary, from what we know of him personally, and what we hear of him from those who know him more intimately, is calculated to unite the Whig strength and to add to it, if it can be added to, by eloquent exposures of the frauds and failures of Locofocoism, and the firm maintenance of genuine Whig principles. We understand he made a deep and most favorable impression on Tuesday last at Johnston County Court.

Come forward, then, Whigs; sustain him who is willing to give his time and talents, and sacrifice his interest and convenience, to sustain your principles. We may yet beat the enemy, and glorious will be the victory if we do.

FEDERAL COURT.—The U. S. Circuit Court for North Carolina was held at Raleigh last week, by Judge Potter—Judge Wayne, of Georgia, who has been assigned to this District, under the new arrangement of the Courts, not being present.

The only business of general interest was the trial of Giles Joiner and John Lyons for counterfeiting half dollar silver coin of the United States.—They were convicted, and sentenced to 12 months imprisonment in the Jail of Davie county.

From the Cheraw Gazette.

"With respect to the operations of the United States Bank, and Banks generally, being beneficial to the poor man, we entirely differ with our cotemporary. Banks seldom or ever afford their facilities to the poor, but as much as possible to the rich. The poor deal but in small and insignificant sums, not worth the attention of a banking house. Hence these institutions tend to make the rich richer and the poor poorer and more dependent. They exclude poor competitors, and thus they increase the overwhelming influence of wealth." * * * * Men will invariably be most frugal in their expenditures, who earn their money by their own industry, and prodigal in proportion to the ease with which they acquire it. Point out to us one who has been ultimately benefited by his connexion with Banks, and we will name hundreds who have been totally ruined. The records are too recently written to permit any one to doubt the truth of these remarks."

The above, which may be said to be the essence of Locofoco denunciation of Banks, is from a late number of the Cheraw Gazette. If the Editor had read over his article before publishing it, he would doubtless have perceived the glaring inconsistency it contains. His argument may be stated thus: It is extremely injurious to a man to have any connection with banks: "where *one* is benefitted we will name *hundreds** who have been totally ruined." But it is matter of complaint that Banks seldom lend to the poor; they lend only to the rich, who are thereby made richer, and the poor are made poorer by not being able to borrow from them. Thus in one place the Editor asserts that almost every body is ruined by having any thing to do with banks, and in another that those are made richer who have sufficient credit to obtain a loan from them.

The Editor's argument reminds us of a speech of Mr. Buchanan, in the U. S. Senate, about ten years ago. Some member, (Mr. Clay we believe,) had introduced a bill to re-charter the U. S. Bank, but to change its location from Philadelphia to New York. Mr. Buchanan, in the usual style of Locofocoism, denounced the scheme as fraught with all the evils imaginable, being not only unconstitutional, but also fatal to the prosperity of the country. In the close of his speech, however, he remonstrated warmly against the proposed change of location. He was determined, if we must have a bank, that his State should not be deprived of the benefits flowing from it. This was a nullification of all the rest of his speech.

The Gazette certainly takes a very superficial view of the subject, in supposing that a poor man can only be benefited by banks by being enabled to borrow from them. If a man of large property wishes to engage in any enterprize, the building of a Factory, a Mill, or a dwelling house, he often times resorts to a bank, to obtain the ready cash which is necessary to carry out his scheme. He is thus enabled to give employment to, and pay, mechanics, who might otherwise find it impossible to obtain work. Is not the poor man benefited, though he had nothing to do with banks? Certainly. And this is no imaginary case. Nearly all the great enterprizes in this country have been undertaken in this way. It has often happened, no doubt, that the rich man has been a loser by the operation. But the mechanic and the laborer have been benefited. Strike the banks out of existence, and many of these classes would feel bitterly the paralysis of enterprize which would ensue.

The Gazette will not under-stand us as asserting that banks are perfect blessings. No human institution is unattended with evil. But they are better, in our opinion, than the irresponsible money lender, who would take their place if they were abolished. The banks are restrained and controlled by law. The money lender easily finds a mode to evade the law, and to realize 20 or 25 per cent., whilst we never yet heard that he was more liberal in lending to poor people, or indulging them after having lent, than the banks. If the Gazette could effect the object which it seems to have at heart, to induce all men to earn money before they spend it, there might be some force in its reasoning, for then we should have no use for banks or money lenders. But whilst the world lasts, the world will doubtless see borrowers and lenders.

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* In our last we accidentally quoted this expression as "*many* hundreds."

PROTECTION.—No one who has read a Locofoco paper can have failed to notice with what pertinacity they all insist upon it, that every cent of duty laid upon imported goods by a Tariff, was a cent of tax taken out of the pockets of the people—nay, that it was more; that in addition to the tax, there was the importer's and merchant's profit on that tax, &c. &c. They all assert, too, that a tax on foreign goods at once raises the price, not only of those goods, but of all similar goods made in this country. Now if the people would reflect on the subject for a moment, they could not but see that this is a false assertion. For, say the Locos, the last Congress laid duties on imports amounting to from 10 to 100 per cent.—some of them even say 300 per cent. Now does not every body know, that since that Tariff law was passed, imported goods and domestic manufactured goods of all kinds have not risen, but have actually fallen! Beyond all question this is true. Probably not a single article can be named which has risen.

Since that law was passed, however, for the first time in the history of this country, American manufactured goods have actually been carried over to England for sale, paying there a duty of 10 per cent. and the freight and other charges, and yet netting the manufacturer a better price than he could have obtained at home. This one fact destroys a thousand Locofoco assertions. And how do they account for it? The N. Y. Evening Post at once backs out, as follows:

"This brown cotton drilling is *protected*, as it is called, in this country, by a duty equivalent to seventy per cent—a very absurd regulation, *which has no effect any way*. The article has ceased to come to this country for many years past."

But the Post had said, no longer ago than the 22d of March last, that—

"*The natural operation of every Tariff is to raise the price* of every article on which a duty is imposed to a sum *equal to the natural or free trade price,* AND *the duty.*"

This is a sufficiently glaring contradiction. But the Post in the same article of 22d March, went on to figure it up, how a yard of calico, costing 8 cents, is raised by duties, profits, &c.. to 27 cents a yard, by the time it "goes into the hands of the poor woman" who wears it. *Now*, the Post is compelled to acknowledge that the duty "has no effect any way." *But in the mean time, the "poor woman's" husband or brother has voted the Locofoco Ticket, under the influence of the Post's original falsehood!*

BULLIONS' GRAMMARS.—Teachers, and others interested in Education, are particularly referred to Messrs. Robinson, Pratt & Co's advertisement of Bullions' Grammars, in another column.

GOOD NEWS.—The Whigs of Orange have prevailed upon HENRY K. NASH, a distinguished member of the last Legislature, to canvass that District for Congress, in opposition to John R. J. Daniel and Mr. Russell, who, however, is under a pledge to withdraw when a Whig came out. The District consists of Orange, Granville, Person, Franklin, Warren and Halifax, and had a Locofoco majority of 850. It remains to be seen who will have the majority in August.

Col. JOHN LEACH of Robeson County requests us to announce him as a Candidate for Congress in the 6th District, in opposition to Gen. McKay.

REDUCTION.—The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company has reduced the rate of fare on their road to 4½ cents per mile, or $4 from Raleigh to Gaston; and they promise a proportional reduction of the Stage Fare between Raleigh and Columbia, S. S. Advertisement in our next.

GREAT TYLER MEETINGS.—A Tyler meeting was held in Princess Anne (Md.) on the 23d. It consisted, all told, of a Chairman and two Secretaries, who of course voted for themselves! A few anti-Tyler spectators, voted against the resolutions, which were offered by the Chairman, and they were rejected, nobody voting for them but himself and the two Secretaries; whereupon he declared them *unanimously* adopted. He made a speech in favor of Tyler, which will doubtless procure him an office, and then dismissed the meeting.

Another meeting was held at Philadelphia to make arrangements for the reception of the Captain on his way to Boston. The largest number present at any time was 100.

Another Texan Expedition has started for Santa Fe. It consists of from 5 to 800 men, well mounted.

Sir Charles Bagot, late Governor General of Canada, died on the 19th inst. at Montreal.

The Locofoco State Convention of South Carolina, has nominated Mr. Calhoun,—of course.

HEADS UP!

It will be seen from the proceedings of an enthusiastic Whig meeting, held in this City on Saturday last, that a Whig candidate has been brought out in this Congressional District, in opposition to Gen. Saunders. Henry W. Miller, Esq. well known throughout the State as an ardent and thorough Whig, and as one of our most able, and best informed politicians, has consented to become the champion of our principles, in the coming contest. There is an apparent majority, it is true, of seven or eight hundred against us in the District, but with such a spirit as Mr. Miller manifested in his Speech to the meeting on Saturday, no man can tell where the majority lies until after the Election. Mr. Miller has come forward with a zeal and gallantry, that should stimulate every Whig in the District, to a resolute and determined course of action. If every Whig will do his duty manfully, the Gerrymanders will be as much astonished at the result here, as they recently were in Virginia. What a thrill of joy would visit every Whig breast throughout the State—aye, throughout the Nation—should the Metropolitan District be redeemed from the bondage of Loco Focoism in August next? Surely the people have every reason, as Mr. Miller remarked on Saturday, to bestir themselves.—Distress and ruin are seen on every side—gloom pervades every breast—and even the light of hope seems extinguished. All was well, when the great experiment on the Currency commenced. The experiment is finished, and where are we? The people are the sufferers—let them rise in their might and again put the ball in motion, which was so successfully started in 1840, and which would, ere now, have accomplished all that the people desired, had it been permitted to roll on unimpeded. We started it in the Old North before—let us start it here again. WE CAN, if WE WILL. A brilliant victory in North Carolina would re-animate every Patriot's heart, and a glorious spirit would be infused into that party, to whom alone the Country can look for success.

We call upon the various Counties of the District, to respond to our nomination, and cheer our young champion on in his course. He has adopted for his motto the well-known words of his gallant namesake, the Hero of Lundy's Lane, who, being ordered to execute a desperate sortie, modestly, but fearlessly said—"I'LL TRY."

Raleigh Register.

OUR CANDIDATE.

This being the week of the Federal Court, we have seen numerous gentlemen from Chatham, Johnston and Cumberland, who express the opinion that the nomination of Henry W. Miller for Congress, in this District, will be most cordially welcomed by *all* the Whigs, and not *a few* of the Democrats. The "Fayetteville Observer" expresses its most hearty concurrence in it, and declares that the "nominee is faithful and true, and merits the heartiest support of every Patriot in the District." Indeed, *we* have not heard of a single dissenting voice. And the nomination is entitled to this hearty approval, for it possesses all the qualities which are fitted to secure the confidence and support of a free and intelligent people. Private and personal worth, unwavering political integrity, and unquestionable competency for the discharge of all the duties of a Representative. If, therefore, the Whigs, to whom this nomination is presented, are in earnest in holding the principles they profess—if they are sincere in their declared belief, that their political principles are sound, and that the public policy, based upon those principles, is essential to the prosperity of the State and of the Union—if they really believe, as they assert, that the evils which have scourged this country, and crippled its most important interests, have proceeded from the measures of their opponents, and that the assumptions and abuses of power, which have made such inroads upon our political institutions for the last dozen years, have all proceeded from the same quarter—and that the only way to restore these institutions to their original and just balance, and to place those interests once more under the guardianship of a wise and patriotic policy, is to commit the administration of public affairs in every department, to the Whig party. We say, if the Whig party honestly believe these things, then we invoke them to show their *faith* by their *works*—to be up and doing, and to give a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together.—*Ibid.*

The Norwich Courier states that one of the first acts of Mr. Catlin, member elect of Congress from that district, was to write a letter to President Tyler urging the removal of Mr. Downer from the Norwich post office, and the appointment of Enoch C. Chapman in his stead. This he asked as a *personal favor*, and signed himself "George S. Catlin, *member of Congress elect.*" The change was made immediately after.

An Intrigue Exploded.—The Cincinnati Gazette, referring to a current report that Hon. John McLean of Ohio is to be brought out as a Whig candidate for President, decidedly observes:

"Who are the supposed projectors of this mysterious plan, or what may be their views, we cannot divine. Nor do we pretend to know the views of Mr. Webster. But we *do* know from an authority which cannot be questioned, that Judge McLean has no knowledge of any such design, and that he will not sanction any movement, come from what quarter it may, which would make him a candidate *for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Clay.*"

The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company have contracted with the Post Master General to carry the mail between Weldon and Charleston, daily, as heretofore, for seventy-five thousand dollars per annum. The contract is to begin the first of July and continue four years. This pay is nearly double that received by the Company for the same service under the last contract.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

MILLERISM.—We've become, says an exchange paper, a convert to Millerism and don't care who knows it. Travelling thro' a neighboring town the other day, we met a man staggering, no not staggering either, for he was a teetotaller, and teetotallers never stagger; but walking under a well filled meal bag. He was tired and so were we. So both of us sat down to rest.

A conversation ensued, in the course of which we learned that our friend had lately been rather hardly used. His wife had been sick, and then his eldest boy had died, and last of all, his house had a few nights before been burned to the ground.

"Rather a hard case," said we.

"Yes," said the man, "and I don't know what I should have done, if it hadn't been for neighbor A——. He paid my wife's bill, my boy's funeral expenses, and gave me rent free, a small cottage, when my house was burned down, and has just filled this bag with meal for me."

"And who is neighbor A——, inquired we.

"Who is he? Why, I thought every body knew him. He's the town miller, sir."

"Filling up the poor man's meal bag, and paying his doctor's bills then, must be *Millerism.* Pity there is not more in the world," said we.

MARRIED,

In New York, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Chase, Mr. JAMES K. GUERINEAU, of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss ELIZA N. HOMER, of New York.

In Montgomery county, on the 21st inst., at the residence of Mr. Thos. H. Atkins, by Samuel H. Christian, Esq., Mr. JAMES SMITH to Miss ELECTRAN MORGAN, all of said county.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. Curtis Hooks, Mr. DAVID B. EVERETT to Miss SARAH R., youngest daughter of James and Mary Rainey, all of Wayne county.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, SAMUEL L., infant son of Sampson Boon, Esq.

In Richmond county, on the 22d instant, of a pulmonary affection, Mrs. CHARLOTTE, wife of A. C. McKinnon, Esq., and eldest daughter of Mr. Lauchlin Cameron, of Alabama, aged 26 years, leaving three small children and a husband, endeared to her by every tie which can bind heart to heart. And could the skill and experience of her kind physician, and the unremitting attention of affectionate friends, have availed, this disease had been arrested, the shaft of death had been turned aside. But no—the mandate had gone forth, and must be obeyed. And yet, though removed in the prime of life, even in youth, she was ripe and ready—awaiting with joy the coming of her Lord. She had been for a number of years an humble, consistent, unassuming member of the Presbyterian Church, and her former Pastor has seldom been called upon to record the loss of one so mild, so meek, so lovely;—a gentle one of the Shepherd's fold. And whilst her friends and relatives contemplate with a starting tear the mildness, meekness, and loveliness of her character, whom they behold no more on earth, let them trace with joy the spirit's gentle flight, as it was borne, onward and upward, till mingling with the Redeemed, and uniting in their sweet Anthems of praise before the Throne.

Dear as she was, and justly dear,
For her we will not weep;
This thought shall check the starting tear,
With Christ *shall* dwell the "meek." [*Com.*

In Montgomery county, on the 12th inst., in the 93d year of his age, Capt. EDWIN INGRAM, a Captain in the Revolutionary army. He served under Gen. Marion, but was chiefly employed against the Tories in the Western part of of this State; to whose complete subjugation he devoted several years even after the termination of the War; and for which the Legislature voted him a gratuity of five hundred pounds, but on account of the embarrassed condition of the State, he refused to accept it. "After the celebrated Flora McDonald had been plundered of her property in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, she removed to Mountain Creek, in Richmond County—the subject of this notice gave her such aid as was in his power, furnished her with a horse, and assisted her to Charleston, whence she departed for Scotland."

In Charlotte, on the 18th inst., WILLIAM H. KEAHEY, Esq., Attorney at Law, in the 29th year of his age.

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., Mrs. JANE O'NEAL, aged 58.

On the 16th inst., Mrs. MARY McEACHEN, wife of Mr. Daniel McEachen, aged 56.

On the 17th, Mr. JOEL PICKETT, aged 21.

At her residence in Lafayette county, Miss., on the 23d ult., Mrs. SARAH ANN SNEED, widow of the late Jonathan P. Sneed.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.—This unrivalled preparation has performed some of the most astonishing cures of diseases that are recorded in the annals of history, thus proving conclusively it is capable of fulfilling the high aim and purposes for which it is designed. Patients suffering for years from various chronic constitutional disorders, after trying different remedies, spending thousands of dollars in travelling and doctoring, and suffering all that human nature is capable of enduring, have, by the use of a few bottles, entirely recovered their health.—Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula or King's Evil, Salt Rheum and Ringworm, Ulcers and painful affections of the bones, ulcerated Throat and Nostrils, Scurvy, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Blotches and various cutaneous eruptions, are effectually cured by its use. Diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and fluids generally will be speedily and effectually removed by this invaluable medicine, as its operation is peculiar and consists in removing the cause of disease by entering into the circulation and passing through the general system. Where obstructions to its favorable operation exist, they are removed as it passes along the alimentary canal; hence the patient will feel and know the sensible operation of the Sarsaparilla from its curative powers.

For farther evidence of its value, see certificates of cures in different papers.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co., No. 273 Broadway, (Granite Buildings,) corner of Chamber street, New York.

Sale of Furniture at Auction.

ON Thursday, 1st June, I will sell the Furniture of a gentleman leaving the place. Nearly new and in good order. May be examined the morning of Sale. Sale at 3 P. M.

AMOS KIMBALL, Auct'r.

May 31.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—MAY 31.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 45	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	35 a 40	Mackerel, bbl. No. 1,	$7
Bacon,	5½ a 6	Molasses,	23 a 28
Beeswax,	25 a 27	Oats,	30
Butter,	15 a 25	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	9 a 10	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	4½ a 6	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	13½ a 14	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$4½ a $5½	Sack,	$2½ a $2½
Feathers,	20 a 25	Tallow,	7 a 7½
Flaxseed,	80 a 90	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
dry,	10	Wheat,	75 a 80
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	26
Lard,	5 a 6	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6 cts. pr. yd
30 inch do. (heavy,) 6 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 13½, 14, 15 and 16

REMARKS.—Business has been very dull for the last week, and but little Produce of any kind coming to market. No change in prices to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 24.

Steam Mill Lumber 10 00 a 13 00; River Lumber Wide Boards 4 00 a 4 50; Flooring 6 50 a 7 25; Timber 3 00 a 4 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 7 00; Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 00 a 2 12.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine sold on Friday at 2 62½. Since then 2 50 has been the going rate for virgin dip; old dip 2¼. Tar sold yesterday at 1 10.

Timber Lumber, &c.—Timber has improved somewhat lately. Very little is sold for less than 3 dls., and from that to 4 for mill qualities. Nothing doing in lumber that we hear of.

Bacon,—A fair demand continues at former prices, say 6 to 8 cents.

Lard.—Prices as before; 8 in kegs and 7 in bbls.

Corn.—A river cargo was sold on Monday at 65 cts. Selling from store at about 75.

Groceries,—Auction sales of Porto Rico sugar at 7 17. Rio Coffee, at 7¾ a 7¾; Laguira do. at 8 a 8¼.—Whiskey at 22 a 22½. Canal flour at 5¼ a 5⅜.

200 bales Northern hay were sold at 70 cts.

Chronicle.

CHERAW MARKET—May 24.

Bacon 6 a 6½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11½ a 14; Cotton 4½ a 6¾; Corn 50 a 55; Flour 5 00 a 5 50; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3½; Molasses 30 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 8.

At New Orleans, Cotton 4¾ to 8¾; Sugar 3¾ to 5½; Molasses 16½ to 18; Flour 3 70 to 3 87; Bacon 2¾ to 8; Whiskey 16 to 16½.

At Augusta, Cotton was selling at a reduction of ¼ to ⅜c. At Macon, Cotton 3¾ to 5¼.

At New York, Cotton less active; Uplands 6¼ to 7¼; Flour 4 69 to 5 00; Corn 58 to 57; Whiskey 21; Beeswax 29½.

At Charleston Cotton 4 3-4 to 7; Corn 65 to 66; Rice 1 3-4 to 2 5-16.

Receipts of Cotton at N. Orleans 1,017,774 bales. Total receipts of Cotton, 2,238,226 bales, against 1,588,358 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 25, Steamer Fayetteville, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, C T Haigh, H L Myrover, I Wetmore, S W Tillinghast, J D Starr, H & E J Lilly, Dr B Robinson, Joseph Baker, Capt J A J Bradford, and G W Davis, of this place; and for R C Rhodes, T Falls, Saunders & Co, Dr Beckwith, J B Troy, J Haughton & Co, J Craven, S T Hinsdale, F J Hill, Gwyn & Hickerson, B Oats, J. J & A C Blum, Geo W Brown & Co, of interior.

Also, on Saturday last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Rev Colin McIver, W McIntyre, W E Kirkpatrick, C P Mallett, S W Tillinghast, Jas Dodd, B Rose, G McNeill, and J Waddill & Co, of this place; and for J J Brantley, J D Saunders, W Waugh, Mastin & Johnson, Dr R C Martin, S T Pfohl, Drs Hanks & Poe, F Hill, J W Murphy, A Snead, Rankin & McLean, Salisbury Co, and Mrs Waters, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 26, Steamer Fayetteville, with Cotton, Domestics, &c.

Also, on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for Salisbury Co, Wm Ashe, and J Waddill & Co.

☞ The River is barely navigable for Steamboats.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 17.—Br. Brig Only Son from Turks Island; Schrs. Nicholas from Philadelphia, Ann Maria from Onslow. 20.—Brig Francis Ellen from Point Petre, Guadaloupe; Schrs. Lyconia from Philadelphia, Commerce from Richmond. 22.—Schrs. Alaric from New York, Regulus from do., Grandee from Baltimore, Eddington from New Bedford.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.—Brig Echo for Newport; Schr. Choppell for Bristol & Warren, R. I. 18.—Schr. Elizabeth for Philadelphia. 19.—Brig Baltic for Guadaloupe. 20.—Schrs. John Murray for Baltimore, A. Cornelius for New York, Richard Thompson for do., Maria for do., Amelia for do. 23.—Brigs Osage for St. Jago de Cuba, N. F. Frothingham for Antigua; Schrs. Valhalla for Newburyport, Mass., Lenny for New York.

LARGE SALE OF Valuable PROPERTY.

THE Subscriber, being under the necessity of closing his present business, will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 6th day of July next, if not disposed of at Private Sale, ALL HIS REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, to-wit:—

NINE VALUABLE SLAVES,

Comprising 1 Man, 3 Women, and 5 Boys & Girls.
All his Household Furniture,
2 Horses and 6 head of Cattle,
1 two horse Wagon and 1 Cart and Gear.
Sundry Plantation Tools.
A small stock of Coach-maker's Materials, and sundry articles of Store Furniture, Paints, &c.

REAL ESTATE.

His Dwelling House and Lot on Dick Street, containing 1 1-6 acres, well improved.

1 vacant Lot on Hay Street, now leased to John W. Baker, 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay Street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining Charles T. Haigh, Esq., 48 feet 6 inches front on Hay street.

1 other vacant Lot on Hay street, joining the above, 39 ft. 10 in. front on Hay street.

100 acres of Land, on the waters of Black River and Silver Run.

Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 3 miles from town, on the Chatham Road, with about 260 acres of Land.

The above Property will be sold on a liberal credit, which will be made known on the day of Sale.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1843. 56ts

Doct. PLEASANTS,

ENTERTAINING the most implicit reliance in many of the Botanical Remedies as administered by Thomson, (*by request,*) adopts them in his Practice. Be it understood, then, that he will blend his own with that referred to. He will be found opposite the Planters' Hotel.

May 30, 1843. 56-3w

Long handle Steel & Iron Shovels.

18 DOZEN (J. Ward & Son) superior long handle Steel and Iron Shovels, just received and for sale low by

JAMES MARTINE,
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

May 20, 1843. 56-1m

---

200 GALLONS Sperm Winter Strained Bleached LAMP OIL, (pure,) a very superior article, warranted, and for sale lower than ever before offered in this market by the hogshead, barrel, or retail.

Also, 15 barrels Tanners' Oil and 7 bbls. of Linseed Oil. A constant supply always on hand, and offered for sale unusually low, by the barrel or retail. Dealers and Manufacturers would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES MARTINE.
Hay Street, above the Post Office.

May 20, 1843. 56-3m

Received by Steamer Fayetteville,

10 BBLS. Woolsey and Woolsey's Superfine Crushed and Pressed SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf ... ditto,
10 bbls P. R. Sugar,
10 boxes Stuart's Candy.

ALSO,
100 bundles prime Northern HAY,
5 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.

May 25, 1843. 56tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

R. DUGAN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville, that he has fitted up his Apparatus at Mrs. E. Smith's, where he is prepared to execute PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES in the best style of the Art. Likenesses warranted correct, and if not satisfactory, no charge will be made. The time required for sitting is from 18 to 60 seconds. Instructions given on reasonable terms. *May* 29, 1843.

JAMES E. KEA,

GENERAL AGENT;

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING nearly closed my business in Wilmington, I am now able to devote my time to the above business, and respectfully solicit patronage from my friends and the public, and assure them that all business entrusted to my care shall receive the greatest despatch as well as the highest prices secured for Produce, and my constant attendance in the Market will warrant me in assuring my friends that it will be to their advantage to forward their Produce to me, as the difference in prices will more than pay the charges. I can be found for the present at the store of B. F. Mitchell, Esq., on the Wharf, South door in Lazarus's building.

Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1843. 56-3w

CAPITAL PRIZES FOR JUNE!

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

40,000 DOLLARS!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 32, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, June 10, 1843.

GRAND SCHEME.

40,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, $5,000, $3,255, $2,200, $2,000, $1,900, $1,800, $1,700, $1,600, 10 prizes of $1,000, &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	30 00

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class No. 34, for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 17th of June, 1843.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $3,970, 5 prizes of $2,000, 5 prizes of $1,500, 25 prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	do	25 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	do	25 Quarter	do	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 36 for 1843, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday the 24th of June, 1843.

CAPITALS.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,690, $4,000, $3,000, 5 prizes of $1,500, 10 prizes of $1,200, 100 prizes of $1,000, 100 do. of $400, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter	do	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

May 29, 1843. 56-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

John T. Moorman and others, *vs.* Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, Abner Ely and wife Celia, and Sarah Moorman, heirs at law of John Moorman, deceased.

Petition for sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Jacob Lamply and wife Hannah, Wiley Stricklin and wife Mary, Ruth Webb, William Webb and wife Sarah, and Abner Ely and wife Celia, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.]

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*Court of Equity.*

Walter Mask and others, *vs.* Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, dec'd.

Petition for Sale of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Amos Dumas and wife Drucilla, John Agee, Joseph Agee, Philip Agee, Noah Agee, and Hercules Agee, heirs at law of Noah Agee, deceased; and Joseph Agee and Drucilla Agee, heirs at law of Joseph Agee, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition be heard ex parte.

Witness John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th of American Independence.

JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

[Pr. adv. $

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a LARGE STOCK of American, British, French, Scotch, and Irish

DRY GOODS,

Of which the following is a copy of the Invoices.—These Goods have almost all been bought at the New York Package Sales, during the last month, (March.) A portion of them have been shipped to Alabama;—the part which are now receiving at this market will be sold for Cash at unprecedented low prices.

No. 1. 59. 17 Florence Bonnets,
2. 25. 6 pieces Thread Lace, 94½ yards,
3. 30. 13 pieces Black Lace, 190½ yards,
4. 34. 24 black Lace Veils,
5. 44. 11 pieces Thread Lace, 135 yards,
6. 46. 10 ditto ditto, 91 do,
7. 162. 60 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
8. 173. 4 pieces Aoleans, 138¾ yards,
9. 27. 5 pieces Gros-de-Nap. 412½ yards,
10. 60. 10 pieces Jaconet. 120 yards,
11. 62. 50 pieces Prints, 1536 yards,
12. 66. 60 pieces Fancy Prints. 1987 yards,
13. 85. 39 pieces Ginghams, 1502 yards,
14. 109. 18 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 816¼ yards,
15. 2 cases 24 Hats,
16. 50 dozen white Cotton Hose,
17. 2 pieces Gambroons, 59 yards,
18. 82 dozen Tuck Combs,
19. 44 dozen Tuck Combs,
20. 14 dozen ditto ditto,
21. 5. 15 dozen Dress Combs,
22. 5. 15 dozen ditto ditto,
23. 6. 10 dezen ditto ditto,
24. 7. 10 dozen ditto ditto,
25. 8 dozen Fillet Gloves,
26. 13 dozen Ivory Combs,
27. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
28. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
29. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
30. 1 dozen ditto ditto,
31. 178 to 182. 20 ps Brown Holland, 517½ yds,
32. 3 pieces striped Linen Drill, 127½ yards,
33. 18. 230 dozen Spool Cotton,
34. 21. 34 pieces Crown Lining,
35. 24. 48 lbs best Patent Thread,
36. 27. 66 lbs do ditto ditto,
37. 63 24 pieces Drill, 1158 yards,
38. 42. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 602 yards,
39. 42. 14 ditto ditto, 597½ yards,
40. 51. 20 pieces Pantaloon Drill, 600¾ yards,
41. 52. 72 Victoria Skirts,
42. 52. 30 Corded Skirts,
43. 125. 25 pieces Check Muslin, 300 yards,
44. 126. 25 do ditto ditto, 300 ditto,
45. 127. 20 do ditto ditto, 240 ditto,
46. 129. 15 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 300 yards,
47. 132. 15 pieces ditto ditto, 300 yards,
48. 133. 10 pieces ditto ditto, 200 yards,
49. 148. 30 pieces Bishop Lawn, 360 yards,
50. 147. 45 pieces Pantaloon Linen, 1161½ yards,
51. 157. 30 pieces ditto ditto, 776 yards,
52. 160. 30 pieces do Brown ditto, 866¼ yards,
53. 161. 30 pieces Mill Spun Linen, 881 yards,
54. 172. 3 pieces 8-4 Linen Sheeting, 168¾ yds,
55. 228. 20 pieces Jaconet Muslin, 400 yards,
56. 20. 95 pieces 8-4 Mosquito Netting,
57. 20. 24 pieces Canvass, 1728 yards,
58. 202. 9 pieces Grass Linen, 237¼ yards,
59. 204. 10 pieces Red Padding, 480 yards,
60. 207. 50 pieces colored Cambric, 1672 yards,
61. 213. 10 pieces Summer Cloth, 280 yards,
62. 7. 50 dozen Combs,
63. 8. 100 dozen Side Combs,
64. 104. 2 pieces Silk Velvet, 53¾ yards,
65. like 111. 20 lbs Sewing Silk,
66. 126. 2 pieces green Cloth, 27 yards,
67. 134. 4 pieces mixed Cassimere, 79½ yards,
68. 135. 3 pieces Cloth, 42 yards,
69. 136. 3 pieces ditto, 43¼ yards,
70. 141. 3 pieces ditto, black, 49¾ yards,
71. 147. 8 pieces ditto, ditto, 46½ yards,
72. 150. 5 pieces Sattinet, 193 yards,
73. 162. 15 pieces Irish Linen, 485 yards,
74. 164. 50 pieces Brown Holland, 1258 yards,
75. 188. 8 ps 8-8 Damask Table Linen, 161 yds,
76. 194. 30 pieces Irish Linen, 379½ yards,
77. 214. 3 pieces Bombazine, 105 yards,
78. 221. 15 pieces Alapacha, 436½ yards,
79. 222. 15 pieces Summer Cloth, 445 yards,
80. 271. 65 pieces Furniture Prints, 1876 yards,
81. 287. 10 pieces Padding, 513½ yards,
82. 314. 8 pieces Bishop Lawn, 96 yards,
83. 317. 14 pieces ditto ditto, 168 yards,
84. 320. 1 case Shirting, 1046½ yards,
85. 325. 14 pieces Kentucky Jans, 477¾ yards,
86. 329. 20 pieces Kerseys, 506 yards,
87. 332. 24 pieces Blue Drill, 800 yards,
88. 333. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1362½ yards,
89. 326. 12 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 498¾ yards,
90. 354. 1 case Bed Tick, 486 yards,
91. 1 case do do, 480 yards,
92. 220. 150. 50 pieces Prints, 1662 yards,
93. as 222 128. 60 ps ditto, 1980 yards,
94. as 224. 470. 60 ps ditto, 1905 yards,
95. 260. 18. 60 lbs Patent Thread,
96. 304. 10 pieces Padding, 480 yards,
97. 325. 383. 60 ps Fancy Prints, 1910 yards,
98. 326. 362. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1604 yards,
99. as 344. 12. 50 ps ditto ditto, 1548 yards,
100. 345. 8. 58 ps. 1935 yds. Fancy Prints,
101. 356. 31. 60 ps. 2226 yds. ditto ditto,
102. 357. 5. 20 ps Kentucky Jeans, 921 yards,
103. 374. 426. 26 pieces Plaids, 1440 yards,
104. 394. 71. 14 pieces Bed Tick, 617¼ yards,
105. 429. 2. 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1374 yards,
106. 2 pieces Bobbinet Lace, 21¼ yards,
107. 1 piece Inserting, 24 yards,
108. 1 piece ditto, 31 yards,
109. 3 pieces Gimp Lace. 111¼ yards,
110. 30. 1 piece Gulling, 40 yards,
111. 40. 2 pieces ditto, 80 yards,
112. 4. 6 pieces Edging, 144 yards,
113. 373. 5 pieces ditto, 124 yards,
114. 419. 4 pieces black Edging, 96 yards,
115. 1906. 1 piece Gimp Lace, 39 yards,
116. 210. 5 dozen black Cotton Hose,
117. 147. 10 dozen do ditto ditto,
118. 22 bundles Ferrets, 78 qr,
119. 1041. 9 pieces Edging, 18 yards each,
120. 27 & 4397. 8 ps ditto, 192 yards,
121. 1533. 7. 168½ ps ditto,
122. 148. 1050 yards Brown Shirting,
123. 169. 1049 yards ditto,
124. 143. 1051¼ yds ditto,
125. 143. 1173 yards Bleached Shirting,
126. 5. 758 yards blue Nankin,
127. 1 case, 30 dozen, Palm Hats,
138. 1 case, 10 dozen, do ditto, and colored,
129. 1 case, 31 11-12 dozen, ditto, white,
130. 52. 1 case, 2218¾ yards, Prints,
131. 160. 1 case, 2010½ yds, ditto,
132. 343 & 342. 2 cases. 60 doz. Handkerchiefs,
133. 310 & 311. 2 cases, 60 doz. Handkerchiefs,
134. 2, 1802 & 1803. 2 cases. 2149½ yds Shirting,
135. 1 case, 926, 1333¾ yds Shirting,
136. 1 case, 162. 677½ yds ditto,
837. 2 bales, 533 & 638. 1278½ yds extra Shirting,
138. 431. 308½ yards Shirting,
139. 432. 297 yards ditto,
140. 433. 303¼ yds ditto,
141. 434. 305½ yds ditto,
142. 83. 632 yards Shirting,
143. 84. 638½ yards ditto,
144. 85. 642 yards ditto,
145. 87. 637 yards ditto,
146. 292. 828½ yards ditto,
147. 292. 818½ yards ditto,
148. 294. 819½ yards ditto,
149. 295. 835 yards ditto,
150. 6373. 472½ yds ditto,
151. 6374. 461¼ yds ditto,
152. 1 bale No. 1 Stripe, 376¾ yards,
153. 1 case, No. 60, 100 dozen Spool Cotton,
154: 25 Parasols,
155: 25 dozen Handkerchiefs,
156: 21 pieces colored Cambric, 728½ yards,
157: 10 pieces black ditto, 366½ yards,
158: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
159: Paper,
160: 5 pieces Osnaburgs, 432 yards,
161: 5 gr gr Bone Buttons,
162: 10 dozen brown colored half Hose,
163: 6 dozen white ditto,
164: 20 dozen do ditto,
165: dozen white Cotton Hose,
166: 18: 2 dozen do ditto,
167: 16 bundles Ferret, 96 gr,
168: 5 gross Coat Buttons,
169: 1 gr gr Bone ditto,
170: 6 gr pl Buttons,
171: 161: 3 pieces Bombazine, 168¾ yards,
172: 221: 65 pieces Prints, 2160 yards,
173: like 223, 737: 60 pieces Prints, 1940¾ yards,
174: 237: 19 pieces Shirting, 882 yards,
175: 25: 856½ pieces ditto,
176: 26: 1038½ pieces ditto,
177: 244: 260: 9 pieces Bed Tick, 400 yards,
178: 272: 1 case Shirting, 1026 yards,
179: 1 piece Cashmeret, 24 yards,
180: 12 fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
181: 33 Silk Bags,
182: 20 dozen mixed Hose,
183: 50 dozen Cotton Hose,
184: 15 dozen black Cotton Hose,
185: 5 pieces Gambroons, 149 yards,
186: 40 gr gr Moulds,
187: 10 do do Vest ditto,
188: 30 gr pl Buttons,
189: 36 dozen boxes Hooks and Eyes,
190: 4: 5¾ M ditto, ditto,
191: 50 packs Pins,
192: 6: 4 M Hooks and Eyes,
193: 14 gr paper Vest Buttons,
194: 1: 10 gr gr Bone Buttons,
195: 32 dozen white and colored Gloves, Cotton,
196: 20 dozen Men's Cotton Gloves,
197: 9: 2 dozen Slate Hose,
198: 800: 3 doz ditto ditto,
199: 6 dozen black Fillet Mits,
200: 1o doz n Gloves,
201: 10 dozen Silk Scarfs,
202: 77½ dozen Linen Collars,
203: 8 dozen ditto ditto,
204: 144 Silk Purses,
205: 228: 20 gr Lasting Buttons,
206: 230: 6 gr ravel-edge Buttons,
207: 218: 10 gr Lasting Buttons,
208: 9 gr Paper Buttons,
209: 2: 276 Knives,
210: 3: 300 pair Scissors,
211: 22: 5 pieces 6-4 Bed Tick, 208 yards,
212: 26: 15 pieces Wigans, 467 yards,
213: 46: 2 pieces Cassimere, 61 yards,
214: 51: 5 ditto ditto. 34½ yards,
215: 56: 2 ditto Cloth, 29½ yards,
216: 58: 3 ditto ditto, 34 yards,
217: 59: 2 ditto ditto, 32½ yards,
218: 65: 2 pieces Cassimere, 56¾ yards,
219: 85: 10 pieces Drill, 420 yards,
220: 104: 3 pieces Cloth, 47 yards,
221: 105: 3 pieces ditto, 40½ yards,
222: 3: 72 Stocks,
223: 15: 31 Worked Collars,
224: 53: 72 pairs Elastic Suspenders,
225: 50: 5 pieces Vesting. 175¾ yards,
126: 60: 3 pieces Bombazine, 122⅝ yards,
227: 197: 2 boxes Ribbon, 24 pieces,
228: 196: 2 ditto ditto, 24 pieces,
229: 245: 4 pieces Bombazine. 139⅜ yards,
230: 256: 5 boxes Ribbon, 180 pieces,
231: 257: 3 boxes ditto, 135 pieces,
232: 258: 5 boxes Belt Ribbon, 60 pieces,
233: 560: 5 boxes ditto ditto, 90 pieces,
234: 266: 6 boxes colored Tafleta. 45 pieces,
235: 274: 3 boxes ditto ditto, 96 pieces,
236: 045: 48 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
237: 346: 72 ditto ditto ditto,
238: 88: 661¼ yards Osnaburg, Cotton,
239: 89: 658½ yards Cotton Osnaburg,
240: 90: 658 yards ditto ditto,
241: 127: 666¼ yards ditto ditto,
242: 128: 665½ yards ditto ditto,
243: 129: 671¼ yards ditto ditto,
244: 30: 20564 yards Prints,
245: 600: 598½ yards colored Twills,
246: 133: 9: 18 pieces Ginghams, 821 yards,
247: 153: 24 pieces Apron Checks, 1333½ yards,
248: 6 gr gr Suspender Buttons,
249: 142: 46: 1 piece Cloth, 20⅝ yards,
250: 1 piece Velvet Vesting, 16¼ yards,
251: 5 pieces Inserting, 117 yards,
252: 20 pieces Edging, 70 yards,
253: 31 Silk Cravats,
254: 1 piece Gros-de-Nap, 45¼ yards,
255: 12 Bonnets,
256: 16 lbs Sewing Silk,
257: 2 bales. 437 & 438: 602 yards Shirting,
258: 1 case, 1805: 1067 yards bleached Shirting,
259: 1 case, 304: 30 dozen Handkerchiefs,
260: 1 case, 306: 30 dozen ditto,
261: 307: 1 case, 30 dozen ditto,
262: 2 cases, 334: 335: 336: 96 doz Handkerchiefs,
263: 2 bales, 435 & 436: 616 yds Bl Sheeting,
264: 2 bales, 88 & 89: 1587½ yds do ditto,
265: 77: 3 cases, 72 pieces, Ribbon,
266: 87: 23: 72 pieces ditto,
267: 91: 27: 24 dozen Suspenders,
268: 98: 38: 10 pieces Crape Lisse, 400⅝ yards,
269: 109. 49: 5 pieces blk Pekin Silk, 344¼ yards,
270: 114: 53: 5 pieces Sail Duck, 331⅝ yards,
271: 622: 633 yards Shirting,
272: 583: 645¼ yds ditto,
273: 4 cases Palm Hats, 80 dozen,
274: 2 do ditto ditto, 40 dozen,
275: 1 do ditto ditto, 20 dozen,
276: 100 reams Wrapping Paper,
277: 1 bale Twine, 23½ lbs,
278: 3 reams Paper,
279: 1 ditto ditto,
280: 1949: 1 piece Cloth, 11¼ yards,
281: 9838: 1 ditto ditto, 14¾ yards,
282: 2037: 1 ditto ditto, 15½ yards,
283: 26.075: 1 do ditto, 20 yards,
284: 62.289: 1 do ditto, 16¾ yards,
285: 62 367: 1 do ditto, 13¼ yards,
286: 62 213: 1 do ditto, 17 yards,
287: 62.343: 1 do ditto, 15¾ yards,
288: 62,322: 1 do ditto, 25¾ yards,
289: 16 006: 1 piece Cassimere, 25¾ yards,
290: 4209: 1 ditto ditto, 18¼ yards,
291: 13: 10 dozen Silk Gloves, white,
292: 17: 10 dozen do ditto, black,
293: 20 pieces black and white Prints, 336 yards,
294: 4 pieces Kentucky Jeans, 125 1-2 yards,
295: 1 piece Blue Cloth, 23¾ yards,
296: 30 doz doz Braces,
297: 15 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
298: 17 dress Handkerchiefs,
299: 2 dozen fancy Handkerchiefs,
300: 6 pieces Coat Binding,
310: 5⅔ dozen Silk Cravats,
302: 11 1-2 yards figured Satin,
303: 28: 15 dozen Cotton Hose, fancy,
304: 29: 15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto,
305: 46: 100 dozen Suspenders,
306: 49: 3 pieces Sheeting Linen, 219 1-2 yards,
307: 57: 65 Parasols,
308: 64: 50 Shawls,
309: 64: 50 ditto,
310: 121: 25 pieces Printed Lawn, 1000 yards,
311: 177: 7 pieces black Velvet, 220 1-2 yards,
312: 324: 44 pieces Handkerchief. 1478 yards,
313: 337: 15: 31 pieces Shirting. 916 yards,
314: 353: 36 pieces Ginghams, 1496 yards,
315: 10 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
316: 1 piece Silk, 25½ yards,
317: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
318: 100 pair Women's Slippers,
319: 1 case, 50 pair, Brogans,
320: 2 cases, 200 pair, Slippers,
321: 202 1-2 lbs Axes,
322: 877: 15 dozen Palm Hats,
323: 5: 60 dozen ditto ditto,
324: 3723: 1047 yards Bleached Shirting,
325: 2 cases, 60 Bonnets,
326: 2 cases, 24 pair, Calf Boots,
327: 1 case, 72 pair, ditto ditto,
328: 305 & 306: 37 ps Ken. Jeans, 1296 1-2 yards,
329: 323: 14 pieces Sattinet, 356 1-2 yards,
330: 324: 32 pieces Ginghams, 1600 yards,
331: 18: 120 pair Slippers,
332: 18: 50 pair Buskin Shoes,
333: 18: 75 pair Slippers,
334: 19: 20: 21: 180 pair Brogans,
335: 22: 60 pair Pumps,
336: 1: 40 pair Slippers,
337: 1: 40 pair Buskins,
338: 5 & 6: 110 pair Brogans,
339: 7: 60 pair Pumps,
340: 3: 12 pair Boots,
341: 4: 12 pair ditto,
342: 2: 12 pair ditto,
343: 11 & 12: 2 dozen Hats, 24,
344: 1 to 10: 40 cases, 120 Coney Hats,
345: 13: 14: 15: 3 cases, 36 Russia Hats,
346: 16 & 17: 2 cases, 24 ditto ditto,
347: 1366: 1331: 1305: 3 cases, 36 B B blk Hats,
348: 36, G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
349: 1333: 1335: 26: 27: 28: 1314: 6 cases, 72 Hats
359: 137: 139: 141: 142: 143: 144: 6 ca, 72 D'b Hats
351: 209: 210: 93: 3 cases, 36 D'b Hats,
352. 217: 218: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Taper Hats,
353: 33: 37: 2 cases, 24 Moleskin Bell ditto,
354: 153: 154: 2 cases, 24 blk Russia Bell ditto,
355: 241: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
356: 25 cases ditto ditto,
357: 36: G H: 1 case, 5 dozen, Wool Hats,
358: 23: 24: 25: 389: 1334: 1313: 6 ca, 72 Coney do
359: 132: 162: 146: 135: 145: 138: 6 ca, 72 D'b do,
360: 20: 94: 113: 178: 4 cases, 42 D'b Russia Hats,
361: 1265: 1268: 2 cases, 24 fashionable Hats,
362: 81: 1 case, 12 B B D'b Russia Hats,
363: 219: 220: 2 cases, 24 Silk Hats,
364: 32: 192: 2 cases, 24 Bell Moleskin Hats,
365: 160: 150: 2 cases, 24 B B blk Russia Hats,
366: 89: 1 case, 12 D'b Russia Hats,
367: 240: 1 case, 12 Silk Hats,
368: 20 cases ditto ditto,
369: 8 cases ditto ditto,
370: 5 pieces, 80 yards, Diaper,
371: 38 gr Buttons,
372: 1 gr ditto,
373: 5 gr ditto,
374: 1 gr ditto,
375. 1 M Needles,
376: 61: 2 pieces Carpeting, 228¾ yards,
377: 81: 2 pieces ditto, 208 yards,
378: 87: 2 pieces ditto, 210 yards,
379: 90: 2 pieces ditto, 220¾ yards,
380: 94: 2 pieces ditto, 204 yards,
381: 93: 2 pieces ditto, 211 yards,
382: 100: 2 ps cotton do, 206 1-2 yards,
383: 103: 5 ps Linen do, 431 yards,
384: 113: 114: 5 ps Cotton Carpeting. 523 1-2 yds,
385: 111: 112: 8 ps ditto ditto. 647¾ yards,
386: 126: 13: 30 ps 6-4 Canton Matting, 1200 yds,
387: 40 to 30: 69 kegs Nails, 100 to E,
388: 1 keg ditto, " "
389: 1 keg ditto, " "
390: 1 bale, 20 pieces, Russia Sheeting. &c. &c. &c.

April 1, 1843. 48-2m

COTTON YARNS.

THE Subscriber, Agent of the Little River Company, would respectfully inform the Merchants and traders in Town, and the public generally, that he has and will continue to keep on hand, a full assortment of YARNS, manufactured by the above Company; for sale either at wholesale or retail, at prices to correspond with the low rates of Cotton, and general pressure of the times.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

November 14, 1842. 28-tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen.) Fine Old Madeira Wine,
Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles,)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines
10 bbls. Calcined Plaister,
5 casks ground do.
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 27, 1842. 34-tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by

MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

PEARL STREET HOUSE,

NO. 88 PEARL STREET.

Terms reduced to $1 25 pr. day.

THIS spacious establishment, situated in the centre of the commercial part of the city, fronting on Pearl and Water Streets, is now in complete order for the reception of its guests. This extensive Hotel is arranged upon a new and improved plan, with a spacious EXCHANGE ROOM, DINING PARLORS, and large and AIRY SLEEPING ROOMS, together with every convenience for promoting the health and comfort of its boarders. J. M. FLINT, who has been its proprietor for years, has now associated with him Mr. W. F. LEONARD, and the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of J. M. FLINT & CO. Tendering many thanks to the public generally, for the liberal encouragement already shown this house, the Subscribers hope, by their attention and exertions, to receive a continuance of their custom and friendship.

J. M. FLINT.
W. F. LEONARD.

New York, Feb'y 18, 1843. 42-6m

THE MERCHANTS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors: WM. E. MATHEW, WILLIAM H. BEATTY, WILLIAM C. SHAW, JAMES I. CORNER, JOHN DUSHANE, CHARLES R. PEARCE, THO. R. MATTHEWS, G. W. RICHARDSON, JOHNS HOPKINS,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 26, 1842. 21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large.)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes
Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives,
Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's,)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates* for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings,

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW GOODS,

At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets; Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

Groceries and Hardware,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

October 25, 1842. 25-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of **CANDLES**, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage.

W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NEW
SPRING GOODS.
J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

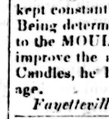
Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres and Vestings,
2150 pieces of Calico,
250 do Ginghams,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Pantaloon Linens and Gambroons,
Jaconet and Cambric Muslin,
Bishop Lawns and Book Muslin,
French Printed Lawns,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
Rich figured Silks,
Rich black and colored Silks,
3 4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics,

With many other goods, all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales for *Cash*, will be offered at very reduced prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 15, 1843. 46tf

DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, &c.



THE Subscriber, by the recent arrivals, has received a large and general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, &c., among which are the following:

Oxalic Acid; Muriatic, Nitric and Acetic Acids; Alcohol; Aloes; Sal. Ammonia; Flor. Benzoni; Blue Mass; Cubebs, pul.; Lapis Calaminaris; Digitatis; Elecampane; Ergot; Gum Kino; Gum Assafœtida; Tragacanth; Iodine; Jalap; James' Powders; Manna; Sweet Oil; Castor Oil.

Also, a large lot of PATENT MEDICINES, all of which he will sell at his usual low prices.

JAMES A. McRAE.

March 18, 1843. 47tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Baroueche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Rec'd per Steamer Fayetteville,

55 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
10 boxes Whittemore's best Cotton Cards.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 10, 1843. 49-tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1843.

Joseph Medley *vs.* Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, and Thomas S. Ashe, Esq.

BILL FOR INJUNCTION.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Cornelius Robinson, Eliza L. Wilson, Cornelia McKenzie, and Cornelius Robinson as Guardian of Cornelia McKenzie, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made according to law, for said absent Defendants to be and appear before the Hon. the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to complainant's Bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Wm. E. Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1843, and the 67th year of American Independence.

[61 6w] W. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 6, 1843. 40tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Davidson Brooks and Keziah his wife,
vs.
William Crittenden and Patsey his wife, Hedley Polk, Esther Polk, Mary Polk, William Polk and Shelley Polk, heirs at law of Shelley Polk, dec'd, Martha Coburn, Mary Coburn, and Shelley Coburn, heirs at law of Francis Coburn and Dicy his wife.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above named Defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

John A. McRae *vs.* John May.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John May, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Daniel McLean *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

James Plunkett *vs.* John Douglas.

Attachment levied on Personal Property and Town Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Town Lot and Personal Property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* John Douglas.

Execution levied on Defendant's interest in Shop and Lot.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Douglas, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1843.

The Executors of John Beard *vs.* William Burnett.

Attachment levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Burnett, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to show cause, if any he has, why an order of sale should not be made in this case.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, 1843.

N. D. BOGGAN, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $2 10.] 54-6w

For sale by the Subscriber:

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarns No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

January 31, 1843. 30tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS just received from New York, a large and desirable lot of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes and Boots, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Paints, &c.

For items and particulars, please call soon and see.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1843. 53 6m

STEVENS'S NEW WORK.

INCIDENTS of Travel in Yucatan, ill